

1601 LOST, 745 SAVED

Thrilling Account of Sinking of Titanic and Work of Rescue

Ship Sank With Band Playing "Nearer My God to Thee"

The following tabulation of passengers and crew on board the Titanic, together with those saved and lost, has been compiled from the figures in the statement issued by the committee of passengers.

Approximate number of passengers on board: first class 330, second class 320, third class 750. Total passengers 1400. Officers and crew 940. Total 2340. Number of passengers saved by Carpathia: first class 210, second class 125, third class 200, total 535. Members of the crew saved: officers 4, seamen 39, stewards 96, firemen 71, totals 210. Total saved 745. Total number perished 1601.

First and second class passengers 650. First and second class passengers saved 335. Total cabin passengers lost 315.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Cunard liner Carpathia, a ship of gloom and sorrow, came into New York last night with first news direct from the great White Star liner Titanic, which sank off the Grand Banks of New Foundland early on Monday morning last.

The great liner went down with her band playing, taking with her to death all but 745 of her human cargo of 2,340 souls. To this awful death list six persons were added. One died in the lifeboat that was put off from the liner's side and five subsequently succumbed on the rescue ship Carpathia. The list of prominent men missing stands as previously reported and the total number of deaths as reported last night by the Carpathia is 1601.

Survivors in the lifeboats huddled in the darkness at a safe distance from the stricken ship and saw her go down. As to the scenes on board when the liner struck,

accounts differed widely. Some maintain that comparative calm prevailed; others say that wild disorder broke out and that there was a maniacal struggle for the lifeboats. That the liner struck an iceberg as reported by wireless was confirmed by all.

Sensational rumors told by hysterical passengers who would not give their names said that Captain Smith killed himself on the bridge, that the chief engineer also took his life and that three Italians were shot in the struggle for the boats. These rumors could not be confirmed in the early confusion attendant on the landing of the survivors.

Ripped from stem to engineroom by the great mass of ice she struck amidships, the Titanic's side was laid open as if by a gigantic can-opener. She quickly listed to starboard and a shower of ice fell onto the fore-castle deck. Shortly before she sank she broke in two abaft the engine room and as she disappeared beneath the water the

expulsion of air caused two explosions which were plainly heard by the survivors adrift. A moment later and the Titanic had gone to her doom with ill-starred hundreds grouped on the after deck. To the survivors they were visible to the last and their cries and moans were most pitiable.

CARPATHIA'S FREIGHT OF WOE

NEW YORK, April 19.—How the White Star liner Titanic, the largest ship afloat, sank off the Grand Banks of New Foundland on Monday morning last, carrying to their death 1601 of the 2340 persons aboard was told to the world in all its awful details for the first time last night with the arrival in New York of the Cunard liner Car-

Continued to page four

HOW TITANIC WENT DOWN

Continued

PRESIDENT HAYS

PREDICTED DISASTER
Contrary to the general expectation there was no faring impact when the vessel struck, according to the army officer. He was in his berth when the vessel dived into the submerged portion of the berg and was aroused by the jar. He looked at his watch, he said, and found it was just midnight. The ship sank with him at 222 ft. in for his watch stopped at that hour.

"Before I retired," said Col. Grace, "I had a long chat with Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk railroad. One of the last things Mr. Hays said was this: 'The White Star, the Cunard and the Hamburg-American lines are devoting their attention and ingenuity in vying with the others to attain the supremacy in luxurious ships and in making rapid records. The time will soon come when this will be checked by some appalling disaster.' Poor fellow. A few hours later and he was resting beneath the waves."

Heroism of Mr. Astor

The conduct of Col. John Jacob Astor was deserving of the highest praise. Col. Grace said: "The millionaire New Yorker," he said, "devoted all his energies to saving his young wife, who was in delicate health. Colonel Astor helped us in our efforts to get her in the boat. I lifted her into the boat and as she took her place, Col. Astor requested permission of the second officer to go with her for her own protection. 'No, sir,' replied the officer, 'not a man shall go on a boat until the women are all off.' Col. Astor then inquired the number of the boat, which was being lowered away, and turned to the work of clearing the other boats and in relieving the frightened and nervous women."

"By this time the ship began to list frightfully to port. This became so dangerous that the second officer ordered everyone to rush to starboard. This we did and we found the crew trying to get a boat off in that quarter. Here I saw the lost of John H. Payer and George B. Widener, both of Philadelphia."

Warnings of Icebergs Unheeded
Col. Grace said that despite the warnings of icebergs no diminution of speed was ordered by the commander

of the Titanic. There were other warnings, too, he said. "In the 24 hours run on the 12th," he said, "the ship's run was 456 miles and we were told that the next 24 hours would see even a better record posted. No diminution of speed was indicated in the run. When Sunday evening came we all noticed the increasing cold, which gave plain warning that the ship was close to icebergs. The officers, I am credibly informed, had been advised by wireless from other ships of the presence of icebergs and dangerous shoals in that vicinity. The sea was as smooth as glass and the weather clear, so that it seems that there was no occasion for fear."

Miss Evans' Death Predicted

"When the vessel struck," he continued, "the passengers were so little alarmed that they joked over the matter. 'The few that appeared on deck early had taken their time to dress properly and there was not the slightest indication of panic. Some of the fragments of the Titanic, he had fallen on the deck and there were picked up and passed around by some of the passengers. One who offered them as mementoes of the occasion. On the port side a glance failed to show any evidence of damage and the vessel seemed to be on an even keel. James C. Smith and I, however, soon saw that the vessel was listing heavily. A few minutes later officers ordered men and women to don life preservers."

One of the last women seen by Col. Grace, he said, was Miss Evans of New York, who virtually refused to be rescued because, according to the army officer, "she had been told by a fortune teller in London that she would meet her death on the water."

FEARFUL RECKLESSNESS

SHOWN BY CAPTAIN
The Morning World will publish Mr. Hays' story in detail. In addition to the foregoing Mr. Hays says in part: "Facts, which I have established by inquiries on the Carpathia as far as they could be established in view of the silence of the few surviving officers are:

"That the Titanic's officers knew several hours before the crash of the possible nearness of the icebergs.

"That the Titanic's speed, nearly 23 knots an hour, was not slackened.

"That the number of lifeboats on Titanic was insufficient to accommodate more than one-third of the passengers, to say nothing of the crew. Most members of the crew say there were 16 lifeboats and two collapsibles; none says there were more than 20 boats in all. All of the approximately 700 who escaped fled most of the 10 lifeboats and the one collapsible which got away to the limit of its capacity.

"That had the ship struck the iceberg head on at whatever speed and with whatever resulting shock the bulkhead system of watertight compartments would probably have saved the vessel. As one man expressed it, it was the impossible that happened, when, with a shock unbelievably mild the ship's side was torn for the length which made the bulkhead system ineffective.

"In the crews' nest of lookout and on the bridge officers and members of the crew were at their places awaiting relief at midnight from their watch. At 11:45 came the sudden sound of a gun, a warning of immediate danger.

"The crash against the iceberg which had been sighted at only a quarter of a mile came almost simultaneously with the click of the levers operated by those on the bridge which stopped the engines and closed the watertight doors.

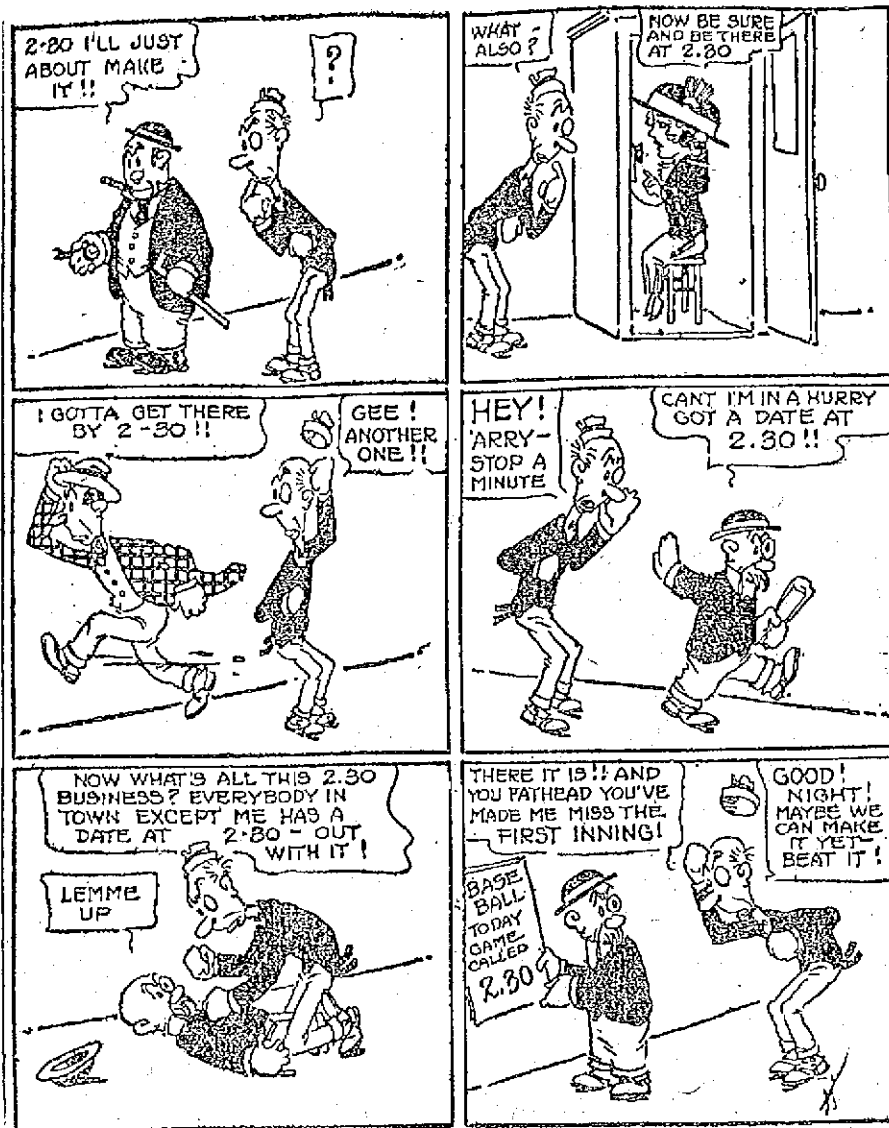
"Captain Smith was on the bridge a moment later, giving orders and the summing up of life preservers and the lowering of the lifeboats.

"The first boats lowered contained more men passengers than the later ones, as the men were on deck first and not enough women were there to fill them.

Rumor That Captain Shot Himself
"When, a moment later, the rush of frightened women and crying children to the deck began enforcement of the 'Women first' rule became rigid, officers leading some of the boats drew revolvers but in most cases the men, both passengers and crew, behaved in a way that called for no such intimidation. Revolver shots heard by many persons shortly before the end of the Titanic ended many rumors. One was that Captain Smith shot himself, another was that First Officer Murdoch ended his life. Smith, Murdoch and Sixth Officer Moody are known to have been lost. The surviving officers, Lightoller, Pittman, Balth and Lowe, have made no statement."

"Members of the crew discredit all reports of suicide and say Captain

TIME TO PLAY BALL



Lowell Opera House

Intimus Cabin, Prop. and Mgr.

TODAY Mat. and Night

Direct From the Bijou Theatre, N. Y.

"The Confession"

By James Hackett Held

Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Seats on Sale.

SAT., APRIL 20, Mat. and Night

Henry B. Harris Presents the Big-

gest Success of the Year

"The Country Boy"

A Comedy of City Life Brilliantly

Acted. Direct from Park Theatre

Doston

PRICES—Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1; Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Seats on Sale.

MON., APRIL 22, Mat. and Night

Low Dockstader and His Minstrels

NIGHT OPERAS and 60 Others

PRICES—Mat., 25c to \$1; Night, 25c to \$1.50. Seats on Sale.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

Charles Dillingham Presents

Montgomery and Stone

In George Ade's Musical Comedy

Masterpiece

THE OLD TOWN

Music by Gustav Linder

Company of 80—"The Old Town"

English Pony Ballet—Cast of Su-

perior Excellence—Original Rea-

lities. Production from the Grand

Theatre, New York—Augmented

Orchestra.

PRICES—25c to \$2.

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WEEK OF APRIL 15th

SEE—

SUTCLIFFE THOUPE

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The Gawkie Girl and Funny Man

ELISIE DODD & CO.

Patience Delicately Presented

DUNLAP & POLK

These Musical Witches

—AND—

EVANS & VIDOCQ

CARMY & WAGNER

THREE ROMANS

"HAPPY" O'NEIL & JOHNSON

HOWARD & LISSETTI

Tickets ordered by phone for

Friday only held 45 hours.

Merrimack

SQUARE THEATRE

1000 SEATS 10c

Every Performance

"IOLANTHE"

Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera

Presented by students of the high

school.

HIGH SCHOOL HALL

Thursday, April 18, at 8 p. m.

Friday, April 19, at 8 p. m.

Saturday, April 20, at 8 p. m.

Tickets for sale at Steiner's. Ad-

mission 25c.

Academy of Music

Freeman the handoff king. Sa-

vay Comedy quartet. "Troubles

of a Theatrical Manager." Pictures—

The Spartan Mother, The Runaway

Leonard and others.

Smith remained on the bridge until

just before the ship sank, leaping only

after those on the deck had been wash-

ed away. It is also related that when

a cook later sought to pull him aboard

he exclaimed, "Let me go," and jerking

away, went down.

"What became of the men with life

preservers is a question asked since

the disaster by many persons. The

preservers did their work of supporting

their wearers in the water until the

ship went down. Many of those drawn

into the vortex despite the preservers

did not come up again. Dead bodies

floated on the surface as the last boats

moved away.

Band Played Its Own Requiem

"To relate that the ship's string band

gathered in the salon near the end and

played "Never, My God, to Thee" sound-

like an attempt to give an added

sombre color to a scene that was in it-

self the climax of solemnity. But vari-

ous passengers and survivors of the

disaster in the declaration that they

heard this music. To some of the

hearers with husbands among the dying

men in the water and at the ship's

ramp the strain brought in through the

words:

"So, by my wees I'll be,

Never, my God, to Thee.

Neener to Thee."

"In the loading of the first boat re-

striction of sex was not made and it

seemed to the men who fled it beside

the women that there would be boats

enough for all. But the ship's officers

knew better than this and as the

spreading fear caused an earnest ad-

vance towards the suspended craft the

order "Women first" was heard and the

men were pushed aside.

"Lester Straus, supporting his wife

on her way to a lifeboat was held back

by a guard. Another officer strode to

help her to a seat of safety, but she

brushed away his arm and clung to her

husband, crying "I will not go without

you." Another woman took her place,

and her form, clinging to her hus-

band's, became part of a picture now

drawn indelibly in many minds. Nei-

ther wife nor husband so far as anyone

knows reached a place of safety.

Col. Astor's Heroism

"Col. Astor holding his young wife's

arm stood at Straus' side as the officers

spoke to him, and Mrs. Astor and her

maid were ushered to seats. Mrs. Hen-

ry B. Harris parted in like manner from

her husband. I saw him last at the

rail beside Col. Astor. Walter M.

Clark of Los Angeles, nephew of the

Montana senator, joined the line of

men as his young wife sobbing was

placed on one of the crafts.

"Let him come, there is room,"

cried Mrs. Emil Tausig, as the men of

the White Star line mentioned her hus-

band to leave her. It was with dif-

ficulty that she released her hold to

permit her to be led to her place.

George D. Widener, who had been in

Captain Smith's room after the crash

was another whose wife was parted

from him and was lowered a moment

later to the surface of the calm sea.

"Major Archie Butt, a favorite with

the fellow tourists, Charles M. Hays,

president of the Grand Trunk road,

Benjamin Guggenheim and William T.

Stead are missing. No one seems to

know whether they landed too long in

their staterooms or whether they fore-

bare to approach the fast filling boats.

None of them was in the throng when,

weary hours afterward, reached the

Carpathia.

"Some of the boats, crowded to the

raft, drifted for a time. None had

provisions or water. There was a

lack of covering from the ice and air

and the only lights were the still un-

dimmed arcs and lanterns on the

sinking ship; save for one of the boats

which carried a green light. Long

after the ship had disappeared and

while confusing false lights danced

about the boats the green lantern kept

them together on the course which

led them to the Carpathia."

MRS. JOHN J. ASTOR**COULD NOT DISCUSS DISASTER**

NEW YORK, April 18.—At the home

of W. H. Force, father of Mrs. John

Jacob Astor, a member of the family

said tonight that Mrs. Astor visited

her father for a few moments after

landing from the Carpathia and that

she departed for her home, the Astor

residence on upper Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Astor was said to be as well

as could be hoped for in view of her

experiences but in absolutely no con-

dition to discuss details of the disaster.

BUTT AND ASTOR**DIED AS HEROES**

NEW YORK, April 18.—George A.

Bradley, on the passenger list as

George Brumby, told of how Captain

Smith met his death.

"I saw Captain Smith while I was

in the water. He was standing on

the deck all alone. Once he was swept

down by a wave but managed to get

his feet. Then as the boat sank he

again was knocked down by a wave

and this time disappeared from view."

Mrs. Churchill, Chaldee of Wash-

ington, D. C., was taken from the Car-

pathia with both legs broken. She

was hurried in an ambulance to a hos-

pital. Mrs. Candee said she re-

ceived her injuries while getting into

a life boat. Most of the men saved,

she declared, were picked up from the

water, having plunged overboard after

the lifeboats had been launched.

"Major Archibald Butt and Col. John

Jacob Astor died like heroes." Be-

fore she could tell more of their end,

however, she was hurried away.

Simon Senecal, a Montreal merchant,

who was a passenger on the Carpathia,

said that after she had rescued boat-

loads of women a life raft was seen

which there were about 24 per-

sons.

"One half of these were dead," said

Mr. Senecal. "One of the Carpathia's

boats went to the raft and took

off the living, leaving the dead. The

water was thick with bodies. The

crew of the Carpathia in their work

of rescue came across numerous bod-

ies floating in the water. I know of

seven instances of persons who had

been rescued dying on board the Car-

pathia and being buried at sea."

Mr. Thomas Potter, Jr., one of the

survivors, said:

"I was in the first boat with about

ten others and there was plenty of

room for 40 more. Mr. and Mrs. John

Jacob Astor were standing by the

raft and I called to them to come in

the boat but they refused saying that

it was safer where they were; that

there was no danger. The first three

or four boats that were launched were

hardly filled."

Mrs. K. T. Andrews of Hudson, N.

Y., a first class passenger on the Ti-

tanic said:

"When our boat was away from the

Titanic there was an explosion and

A GRAND SUCCESS

"Iolanthe" Presented by High School Pupils

To an audience which comfortably filled the High school hall, last evening, the pupils, under the direction of Mr. Frederick O. Blunt, musical director and Miss Caroline H. Wescott, instructor of dramatics, presented the beautiful two act comic opera, "Iolanthe, or The Peer and the Peri," one of the very best efforts of Gilbert and Sullivan, the noted English operatic writers. Next to the laugh provoking "Trial by Jury," which turned out to be the most successful piece the two masters gave to the music loving public, in popularity and favor, comes "Iolanthe." Owing to the fact that "Iolanthe" is a very pretentious opera, and a piece which requires good voices

a delightful swing and the music, dialogue and English are excellent throughout. It is indeed a fitting opening piece and the audience showed its appreciation of the manner in which the chorus gave it by insisting, by continuous applause, that it appear and repeat it.

The plot of the piece, if plot it is, is woven around a most charming ward of the Lord Chancellor, and also an Arcadian shepherdess, who somehow or another, in spite of her beauty and grace was not numbered among the fairies. She falls desperately in love with a half-man, half-fairy mortal, whom the composer and librettist have graciously named Private Willis. Though guardian of the shepherdess the Lord Chancellor would fain marry the girl himself, if the laws of the country would permit, but, although he is the leading authority in the framing of the laws, he has not the courage to rewrite the law governing the marriage of guardians and wards, and while he does not openly make known the fact of his affection to the house of peers, his actions are interpreted by them and they finally place the matter before him. Incidentally, they all have fallen in love with the girl, and they were only too anxious to find out just the extent of his love. While he is still declaring his love for the girl, Private Willis appears and makes known the fact that the girl

Zemo for Dandruff

You Will Be Surprised to See How Quickly It Disappears.

No more dirty coats from dandruff heads. Zemo stops dandruff. Apply it any time with tips of fingers. No smell, no smear. Zemo sinks into the pores, makes the scalp healthy, makes the hair fine and glossy. Zemo is prepared by E. W. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and is regularly sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. But to enable you to make a test and prove what it will do for you, get a 25-cent trial bottle fully guaranteed or your money back at A. W. Dows & Co's drug store.

is already betrothed to him. They immediately object to the betrothal and forthwith tears her from his arms, and sends her away.

Private Willis summons his fairy mother, who by the way is the wife of the Lord Chancellor, whom he believes to have died childless. After hearing of the plight of her son she in turns calls the fairies to her aid and they admonish the peers for the action, and warns them of the dire things which will come to them. The fairies presage the election of



HORATIUS E. LEGGAT,
The Lord Chancellor.

Private Willis to the house of peers and tell of the power which he will wield over all. The final scene of the comedy shows everyone united and happy and every peer with the fairy who has won his heart.

To single out one of the cast for praise would be an injustice to the others suffice it to say that the piece was the best that was ever given in the school, and every role was handled capably.

Every one of the musical numbers was given in an admirable manner showing that much thought was used in selecting the pupils to play the different parts.

The songs given in the opera are catchy, popular and very musical. They were all well interpreted.

The cast of characters was as follows:

The Lord Chancellor, Horatius E. Leggat
Earl of Mountararat, Chas. D. Whidden
Earl Toller, Althea C. Cyle
Private Willis, for the Grenadier Guards, W. French Leighton



CHARLES H. HILLIER,
An Arcadian Shepherd.

Stephen (an Arcadian Shepherd), Chas. H. Hillier

Queen of the Fairies, Ethel B. Thompson

Iolanthe (a Fairy, Stephen's Mother), May R. Mausfield

Celia, Lella, Eleta, Fairies,

M. Beatrice Shea, Anna K. McCashin,

Ruth K. Choate,

Phyllis (an Arcadian Shepherdess and Ward in chancery),

Frances R. H. Leggat

Chorus of peers and fairies: Myrtle Al-

kinson, Callahan, Cullinan, Cummings,

Conley, Connors, Cogger, Dodge, Don-

hoe, Driscoll, Egan, Ealy, Fairbrother,

Fleming, Graves, Gray, Green, Hicke,

Irvine, Kelley, Lowrey, Long, Louger,

Moak, McCarthy, Phelps, Sheehan, Sul-

livan, Thistle, Weinbeck

Messrs. Barton, Bailey, Cawley,

Carter, Dacey, Duval, Garmon, Gar-

ner, Glinson, Garrity, Hartford, Ha-

zelline, Johnson, Leland, Martin, Mes-

more, Morse, McDermott, O'Brien, Rob-

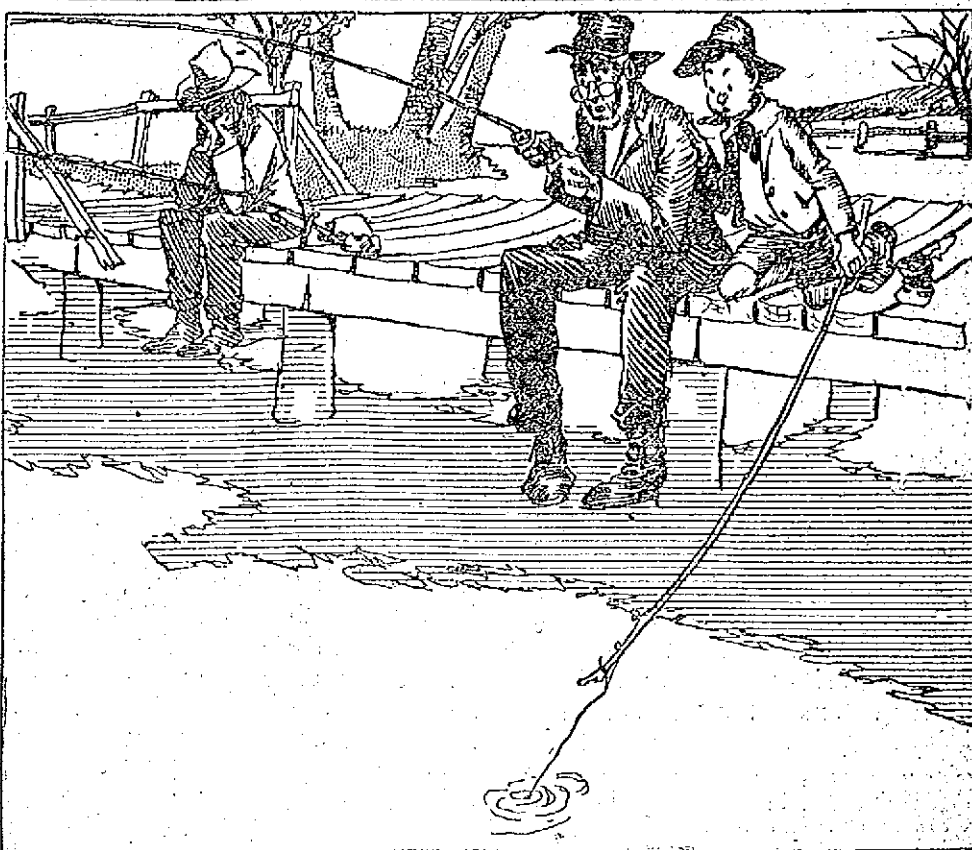
bins, Wilson.

Orchestra under direction of Mr. Earl C. Lavigne; pianist, Mr. George R. Smith.

"Iolanthe" will be given tonight and again tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, in the High school, and should be attended by capacity audiences. The rain last evening undoubtedly interfered with the attendance.

If you want help at home or in your business, try "The Sun" "Want" column.

WHILE THE CREEK'S RUNNING HIGH



THE LIQUOR LICENSES

Protest Against Granting to Those Who Violated Law

The hearing of remonstrants against the granting of liquor licenses in certain localities in this city was given by the license commission in the police court room in the Market building last night. There were several petitions entered but at the conclusion of the meeting the board decided to accept the withdrawal of the application of Louis P. Turcotte, for a fourth class license at 719 Moody street, Pawtucketville.

Mr. Turcotte informed the board that at no time had he any intention of locating his saloon, if granted a license, on the premises where he applied.

After the hearings were held the board adjourned to the license commis-

sion office and transacted considerable routine business, mostly renewals of licenses.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock that Chairman John J. Mullaney called to order and read a letter addressed to the board from the Federation of Churches relative to the granting of licenses to persons who had infringed on the conditions of their licenses during the year. However, no person appeared to speak on the petition and the matter was dismissed after it had been duly recorded.

License Hearing

The next matter taken up was the hearing on the application of Morin & Co. for a liquor license at the corner of Moody and Race streets. This was disposed of in short order. Ovilla Morin appeared and informed the commissioners that, if he was granted a license that he would conduct it in a respectable manner.

The principal hearing was that on the remonstrance against the locating of a liquor saloon in Pawtucketville. Mr. L. P. Turcotte applied for a license at 719 Moody street but according to the statement which he offered he never intended to locate in that place, but expected that if he received a license he could get a transfer.

Numerous petitions relative to opposition to the granting of the license were read by Clerk John J. Flaherty. One was headed by Rosaline Hebert, another by James T. Smith, as a trustee of the Lowell Textile school, and the others by Edgar H. Barker and others and J. Arthur Gago and others. There were 84 names on the Barker petition and 24 on the Gago petition.

Remonstrants Heard

James T. Smith said that he did not believe in a liquor license being granted to any person in a residential section. He said that no license had ever been located in Pawtucketville and that his principal objection was that the location applied for was within 100 yards of the Textile school.

Continued to last page.



EVERY woman owes it to herself to be beautiful, and every woman has the development of her own resources of natural loveliness in her own hands.

Give the real delicacy of your complexion a chance to discover itself. Prove how soft and fine is the texture of your skin.

If you are not giving twenty minutes of careful manipulation and intelligent attention to your skin at bedtime, you are not realizing a tenth of your natural beauty.

ON RETIRING prepare a basin of hot but not scalding water, to which has been added a couple of tablespoonfuls of Riker's Toilet Benzoin, and wash the face thoroughly with a soft brush and pure soap. Refill the basin with warm water, and DIP the face into it several times. Make a soft pad of the towel and pat the face gently to remove the drops of water. But have the skin MOIST. Apply Riker's Violet Cerate with the tips of the fingers, rubbing it well into the face with a circular upward movement. The skin will be nourished, refreshed and RESTED by this treatment.

RIKER'S VIOLET CERATE, a greaseless cream, containing healing and tissue-building materials with almost miraculous softening and whitening qualities. In porcelain jars, 50c.

RIKER'S TOILET BENZOIN softens the water and stimulates the skin. It insures comfort and cleanliness when a few drops are added to the water of the bath. 25c and 75c the bottle.

RIKER'S OLIVO SOAP is the best complexion soap that science and skill have yet produced. It is made of the purest olive oil obtainable and contains no free alkali. 25c the cake.

RIKER'S PURITY BATH SOAP makes a bath not only absolutely cleansing, but exhilarating. It comes in a big cake, unscented. It lathers freely, but does not dissolve. 10c a cake, 3 cakes for 25c.

There is a Riker-Toilet Requisite for every special need. We guarantee that each Riker preparation will please you or we will cheerfully refund your money.

Are You Eating Candy Enough?



The hunger for sweets is natural. The normal man or woman who is not eating a reasonable amount of candy daily is not being properly fed. Recognizing the wholesomeness of the candy DEMAND, we have equipped our stores to meet it with a wholesome supply.

We have given to candy the same careful thought, exacting analysis and thorough investigation that has gone into every branch of our business. The result is that we can assure you positively that you are SAFE when you buy candy at Riker-Jaynes drug stores.

Every pound of our candy is PURE and WHOLESOME. We will not sell "cheap candies" in our stores.

Thousands of our customers buy candy regularly on Saturday. If you have not yet formed this good habit we want to help you form it now. Saturday we place on sale in our various stores 16 thousand pounds of

RIKER'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATES

Worth 40c the Pound,

SATURDAY ONLY 29c THE POUND BOX

We urge you to try Riker's Special Chocolates. They will convince you that Riker-Jaynes' Stores give you candy values that cannot be equalled elsewhere.

Try a box Saturday and you will become a regular week-end customer of our Candy Department.

20 Stores in New England Shop at the Nearest

119-123 MERRIMACK ST.



You are SAFE when buy at
Riker-Jaynes

A Way Out

If you are made miserable from the load of uric acid stored in your system from coffee and tea—

Why go on struggling with it day after day when the way out of the difficulty is plain and easy?

For such persons, comfort lies in quitting coffee and tea with their hidden drug—CAFFEINE—and in their place the regular use of the famous food-drink.

POSTUM

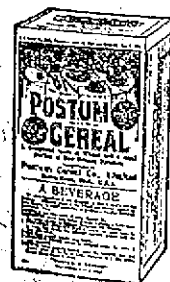
Made of clean, hard wheat, including the Phosphate of Potash, (grown in the grain). Postum builds up what coffee and tea destroy.

Seventeen years of experience along these lines, among all kinds of people, has established this beyond doubt.

For quick, convenient serving try

INSTANT POSTUM

This is regular Postum in concentrated form—nothing added. Made in the cup—no boiling—ready to serve instantly.



Postum—made right—is now served at most Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Soda Fountains, etc.

Instant Postum is put up in air-tight tins and sold by grocers.



REGULAR POSTUM—15c size makes 25 cups; 25c size makes 50 cups.

INSTANT POSTUM—30c tin makes 40 to 50 cups; 50c tin makes 90 to 100 cups.

"There's a reason" for Postum

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CREW DID HEROIC RESCUE WORK

pathia bearing the exhausted survivors of the catastrophe. Of the great facts that stand out from the chaotic account of the tragedy these are the most salient:

The death list has been increased rather than decreased.

Six persons died after being rescued.

The list of prominent persons lost stands as previously reported.

Practically every woman and child with the exception of those women who refused to leave their husbands were saved. Among the latter was Mrs. Isador Straus, wife of the New York millionaire merchant.

The survivors on the lifeboats saw the lights on the stricken vessel glimmer to the last, heard her band playing and saw the doomed hundreds on her deck and heard their groans and cries when the vessel sank. Accounts vary as to the extent of the disorder on board.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF DISASTER

A surviving passenger named Beasley gives the following account of the sinking of the Titanic:

"When we rushed on deck after the shock we saw through the smoking room window a game going on and we went in to inquire if they knew anything of the accident. It seems they felt more of the jar and looking to the window had seen a huge iceberg go by close to the boat. They thought we had just grazed it with a glancing blow and the engines had been stopped to see if any damage had been done. No one, of course, had any conception that she had been pierced below by part of the submerged iceberg. The game went on without any thought of disaster and I retired to my cabin to read until we went on again. I never saw any of the players or the onlookers again. A little later hearing people going upstairs I went out again and found everyone wanting to know why the engines had stopped.

"No doubt many were awakened from sleep by the sudden stopping of a vibration to which they had become accustomed during the four days we had been aboard. Naturally, with such powerful engines as the Titanic carried the vibration was very noticeable all the time and the sudden stopping had something the same effect as the stopping of a loud-ticking grandfather's clock in a room.

NONE REALIZED THE DANGER

"Going on deck again I saw there was an undoubted list downward from stern to bow but knowing nothing of what had happened concluded some of the front compartments had filled and weighed her down. I went down again to put on warmer clothing and as I dressed heard an order shouted: 'All passengers on deck with lifebelts on.' We all walked slowly up with them tied on to our clothing but even then presumed this was a wise precaution the captain was taking and that we should return in a short time and retire to bed. There was a total absence of any panic or any expressions of alarm and I suppose this can be accounted for by the exceedingly calm night and the absence of any signs of the accident.

"The ship was absolutely still and except for a gentle tilt downward which I don't think one person in ten would have noticed at that time, no signs of the approaching disaster were visible. She lay just as if she were waiting the order to go on again when some trifling matter had been adjusted. But in a few moments we saw the covers lifted from the life boats and the crews allotted to them standing by and curling up the ropes which were to lower them by the pulley blocks into the water. We then began to realize it was more serious than had been supposed and my first thought was to go down and get more clothing and some money, but seeing people pouring up the stairs I decided that it was better to cause no confusion to people coming up by doing so. Presently we heard the order: 'Back away from the boats men, and all ladies retire to next deck below'—the smoking room deck.

MEN MADE WAY FOR WOMEN

"The men backed away and stood against the end of the railings of the deck. The boats were swung out and lowered from 'A' deck. When they were to the level of 'B' deck, where all the women were collected the women got in quietly with the exception of some who refused to leave their husbands. In some cases they were torn from them and pushed into the boats, but in many instances they were allowed to remain because there was no one to insist they should go. Looking over the side one saw boats from aft already in the water, slipping quietly away into the darkness and presently the boats near to me were lowered and with much creaking as the new ropes slipped through the pulley blocks down the 90 feet which separated them from the water. An officer in uniform came up as one boat went down and shouted: 'When you are afloat row round to the companion ladder and stand by with the other boats for orders.' 'Aye, aye, sir,' came up the reply, but I don't think any boat was able to obey the order. When they were afloat and had the oars at work the condition of the rapidly settling boat was so much more a sight for alarm for those in the boats than those on board that in common prudence the sailors saw they could do nothing but row from the sinking ship to save at any rate some lives. They anticipated that the suction would be unusually dangerous to a crowded boat mostly filled with women. Everyone seemed to realize so slowly that there was imminent danger. When it was realized that we might all be presently in the sea with nothing but our lifebelts to support us until we were picked up by passing steamers it was extraordinary how calm everyone was and how completely self-controlled.

LOWERING THE BOATS

"One by one the boats were filled with women and children, lowered and rowed away into the night. Presently the word went around among the men: 'The men are to be put in boats on the starboard side.' I was on the port side and most of the men walked across the deck to see if this was so. I remained where I was and presently heard the call: 'Any more ladies?' Looking over the side of the ship I saw the boat, number 13, swinging level with 'B' deck half full of ladies. Again the call was repeated. 'Any more ladies?' I saw none come on and then one of the crew looked up and said: 'Any ladies on your deck, sir?' 'No,' I replied. 'Then, you had better jump.' I dropped in and fell in the bottom as they cried, 'Lower away.' As the boat began to descend two ladies were pushed hurriedly through the crowd on 'B' deck and heaved over into the boat and a baby of ten months passed down after them. Down we went, the crew calling to those lowering which end to keep her level, 'Aft,' 'Stern,' 'Both together,' until we were some ten feet from the water and here occurred the only anxious moment we had during the whole of our experience from leaving the deck to reaching the Carpathia. Immediately below our boat was the exhaust of the condensers, a huge stream of water pouring all the time from the ship's side just above the water line. It was plain we ought to be smartly swayed from this so as not to be swamped by it when we touched water. We had no officer aboard, nor petty officer or member of the crew to take charge. So one of the stokers shouted: 'Someone find the pin which releases the boat from the ropes and pull it up.'

"No one knew where it was. We felt as well as we could on the bottom and sides but found nothing and it was hard to move among so many people—we had sixty or seventy on board. Down we went and presently floated without ropes still holding us, the exhaust washing us away from the side of the vessel and the swell of the sea urging us back against the side again. The result of all these forces was a force which carried us parallel to the ship's side and directly under boat 14 which had filled rapidly with men and was coming down on us in a way that threatened to submerge our boat. 'Stop lowering 14' our crew shouted. But the distance to the top was some seventy feet and the creaking pulleys must have deadened all sound to those above for down she came—15 feet, 10 feet, five feet and a stoker and I reached up and touched her swinging above our heads. The next drop would have brought her on our heads but just before she dropped another stoker sprang to the ropes with his knife. 'One,' I heard him say. 'Two' as his knife cut through the pulley ropes and the next moment the exhaust stream had carried us clear while boat 14 had dropped into the water, into the space we had the moment before occupied, our gunwales almost touching.

SETTING OUT IN LIFEBOATS

"We drifted away easily as the oars were gotten out and headed directly away from the ship. The crew seemed to be mostly cooks in white jackets, two to an oar, with a stoker at the tiller. There was a certain amount of shouting from one end of the boat to the other and discussion as to which way we should go but finally it was decided to elect the stoker who was steering captain and for all to obey his orders. We went to work at once to get into touch with the other boats, calling to them and getting as close as seemed wise, so that when the search boats came in the morning to look for us there would be more chance for all to be rescued by keeping together. It was now about 1 a. m., a beautiful starlight night with no moon and so not very light. The sea was calm as a pond, just a gentle heave as the boat dipped up and down in the swell; an ideal night except for the bitter cold, for anyone who had to be out in the middle of the Atlantic ocean in an open boat.

LAST LOOK AT TITANIC

"The captain-stoker told us that he had been at sea twenty-six years and had never yet seen such a calm night on the Atlantic. As we rowed away from the Titanic we looked back from time to time to watch her and a more striking spectacle it was not possible for anyone to see. Only the evening before at dinner I remarked to my neighbor that when we arrived in New York I should take an opportunity to get a look at her from a distance to realize something of her dimensions. We did not think our desire was so soon to be gratified. In the distance she looked an enormous hull, her great bulk outlined in black against the starry sky, every porthole and saloon blazing with lights. It was impossible to think anything could be wrong with such a Leviathan were it not for that enormous tilt downwards in the bow, where the water was by now up to the lowest row of portholes. We were now about two miles from her and all the crew insisted that such a tremendous wave would be formed by suction as she went down. Presently, about 2 a. m., as near as I can remember, we observed her settling very rapidly with the bows and the bridge completely under water and concluded it was now only a question of minutes before she went; and so it proved. She slowly tilted straight on end and with stern vertically upwards and as she did so the lights in the cabins and saloons which had not flickered for a moment since we left, died out, came on again for a single flash and finally went out altogether. At the same time the machinery roared down through the vessel with a rattle and a groaning that could be heard for miles, the wierdest sound surely that could be heard in the middle of the ocean a thousand miles away from land. But this was not yet quite the end. To our amazement she remained in that upright position for a time which I estimate at five minutes, others in the boat say less, but it was certainly some minutes while we watched at least 150 feet of the Titanic towering up above the level of the sea and looming black against the sky.

"Then, with a quiet slanting dive, she disappeared beneath the waves.

"And there was left to us the gently heaving sea, the boat filled to standing room with men and women in every conceivable condition of dress and undress, above the perfect sky of brilliant

stars with not a cloud in the sky, all tempered with a bitter cold that made us all long to be one of the crew who toiled away with the oars and kept themselves warm thereby—a curious, deadening bitter cold unlike anything we had felt before. And then with all these there fell on us the most appalling noise that human beings ever listened to—the cries of hundreds of our fellow beings struggling in the icy cold water, crying and praying for help with a cry that we knew could not be answered. We longed to return and pick up some of those swimmers but this would have meant swamping our boat and further loss of lives of all of us.

"We tried to sing to keep the women from hearing the cries and rowed hard to get away from the scene of the wreck but I think the memory of those awful moans will remain in the ears of the rescued forever. We were all trying hard not to think of it. We kept a lookout for lights and several times it was shouted that steamers' lights were seen but they turned out to be either a light from another boat or a star low down on the horizon.

"Presently low down on the horizon we saw a light which slowly resolved itself into a double light and we watched eagerly to see if the two lights would separate and so prove to be only two of our boats or whether they would remain together in which case we should expect them to be the masthead light and a deck-light below of a rescuing steamer.

SAFETY AT HAND

"To our joy they moved as one and around we swung the boat and headed for her. The steersman shouted: 'Now boys sing' and for the first time the boat broke into song with 'Pull for the Shore, Boys' and for the first time tears came to the eyes of us all as we realized that safety was at hand. The song was sung but it was a very poor imitation of the real thing, for quivering voices make poor songs. A cheer was given next; that was better, for you needn't keep in time for a cheer. The ship became plainer. She was motionless and we had to row to her. Just then day broke, a beautiful quiet dawn with faint pink clouds just above the horizon and a new moon whose crescent just touched the horizon. 'Turn your money over, boys' said our cheery steersman, 'that is, if you have any.' We laughed at him for his superstition at such a time, but he countered very neatly by adding: 'Well, I shall never say again that 13 is an unlucky number, boat 13 has been the best friend we ever had.' Certainly the 13 superstition is killed forever in the minds of those who escaped from the Titanic in boat 13.

"As we neared the Carpathia we saw in the dawning light what we thought was a full rigged schooner standing up near her and present behind her another, all sails set and we said: 'they are fishing boats from the New Foundland banks and have seen the steamer lying-to and are standing by to help,' but in another five minutes the light shone pink on them and we saw they were icebergs towering many feet in the air, huge, glistening masses, deadly white, still and peaked in a way that had easily suggested a schooner. We glanced around the horizon and there were others wherever the eye could reach. The steamer we had to reach was surrounded by them and we had to make a detour to reach her for between her and us lay another huge berg. We rowed up to the Carpathia about 4.30 and were hoisted or climbed up the ship's sides with very grateful hearts.

"We were received with a welcome that was overwhelming in its warmth and I should like to say here that there is not a member of the Titanic on board who feels capable of expressing in adequate terms his gratitude for the attentions showered upon us by the captain, officers, crew and passengers on board the Carpathia. They were called up suddenly in mid-ocean to receive they thought three thousand passengers and crew and although this was not to be they made every arrangement for so doing. Hot meals, blankets and berths were provided for each as they came on board. Clothing and money was supplied individually by passengers. Berths were given up by men who slept on the smoking room floor or anywhere else that a corner could be found.

"The ship has sent off hundreds of Marconigrams free of charge to anxious relatives. The catering arrangements in charge of the purser and stewards have been so admirably organized that it would not be possible to be better served had we been regular passengers aboard our own ship.

"The captain has placed all private messages to friends in front of press messages—in fact he has refused to send any press messages, beyond a bare 20 words to a press association and the names of all those saved, placing the needs of the private passengers of the Titanic in front of any 'copy' for the press."

The above account of the disaster was given by Mr. L. Beasley, a Cambridge university man who lives in London. Mr. Beasley was in the second cabin and had not been mentioned in the list of the saved.

MISTAKE OF THE WIRELESS

NEW YORK, April 18.—Miss Helen R. Ostby of Providence was taken at once from the dock to a hotel. She was informed by friends that the name of her father, E. C. Ostby, had been telegraphed from the Carpathia as among those saved. She at once said that she had not seen her father on board the Carpathia and she could not believe he was aboard without her knowing it. The only explanation was that a mistake was made in the wireless transmission of the names.

OFFICIAL SPEED ORDERS OBEYED

Not only was the Titanic tearing through to her doom, but she was under orders from the general offices of the line to make all the speed of which she was capable. This was the statement plainly made by J. H. Moody, a quartermaster and the helmsman on the Titanic on the night of the disaster. He said the ship was making 21 knots an hour and the officers were striving to live up to the orders to smash a record.

HOW THE TITANIC WENT DOWN

NEW YORK, April 18.—How the Titanic sank is told by Charles F. Hurd, a staff correspondent of the Evening World, who was a passenger on the Carpathia and who tonight furnished that paper with his account.

He gives the number of lives lost as 1,700. He praises highly the courage of the crew, hundreds of whom gave their lives with a heroism which equalled but could not exceed that of John Jacob Astor, Henry B. Harris, Jacques Futrelle and others in the long list of first cabin passengers.

BOILERS EXPLODED

It was the explosion of the boilers, according to Mr. Hurd's account, which finally finished the Titanic's career. The bulkhead system, though probably working, proved only to delay the ship's sinking. The position of the ship's wound on the starboard quarter admitted icy water, according to Hurd's story, which caused the boilers to explode and these explosions broke the ship in two. The ship's string band gathered in the saloon. Captain Smith was last seen on the bridge just before the ship sank, leaping only after the decks had been washed away. What became of the men with the life preservers was a question asked by many since the disaster.

Many of those with life preservers were seen to go down despite the preservers and dead bodies floated on the surface as the last boats moved away.

Mrs. Isador Straus refused to leave her husband's side and both perished together.

Harold Cotton, Marconi operator on the Carpathia, did not go to bed at his usual time Sunday night and as a result caught the first message of the Titanic's plight which was responsible for the saving of hundreds of persons who were landed in New York last night.

It was testified to by several observers that the Titanic was going 23 knots an hour when she dashed into the iceberg. The narrative says that as the ship went down the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The account continues:

THE FATAL CRASH

The crash against the iceberg which had been sighted at almost a quarter mile distance came almost simultaneously with the click of the levers operated from the bridge which stopped the engines and closed the watertight doors. Captain Smith was on the bridge a moment later summoned all on board to put on life preservers and ordered the lifeboats lowered.

The first boats had more male passengers, as the men were the first to reach the deck. When the rush of frightened men and women and crying children to the decks began the "women first" rule was rigidly enforced.

Officers drew revolvers but in most cases there was no use for them. Revolver shots heard shortly before the Titanic went down gave rise to many rumors, one that Captain Smith had shot himself, another that First Officer Murdoch had ended his life, but members of the crew discredit these rumors.

Continued on page two

MRS. ASTOR IN NO DANGER

NEW YORK, April 19.—Although utterly exhausted by her experiences, Mrs. John Jacob Astor was said last night by Nicholas Biddle, a trustee of the Astor estate, to be in no danger whatever. Her physicians had given orders, however, that neither Mrs. Astor nor her maid, who was saved with her, be permitted to talk about the disaster. She told members of her family what she could recall of the circumstances of the disaster. Of how Col. Astor met his death she had no definite conception. She recalled, she thought, that in the confusion as she was about to be put into one of the boats the colonel was standing by her side. After that, as Mr. Biddle recounted her narrative, she had no very clear recollection of the happenings until the boats were well clear of the sinking steamer.

Mrs. Astor, it appears, left in one of the last boats which got away from the ship. It was her belief that all the women who wished to go had been taken off. Her impression was that the boat in which she left had room for at least 15 more persons.

The chief steerage steward of the Titanic who came in on the Carpathia says that he saw John Jacob Astor standing by the life ladder as the passengers were being embarked. His wife was beside him, the steward said. The colonel left her to go to the purser's office for a moment and that was the last seen of him.

THE LAST MAN SAVED

NEW YORK, April 19.—Col. Archibald Gracie, the last man saved, went down with the vessel but was picked up. He was met last night by his daughter, who had arrived from Washington, and his son-in-law, Paul H. Fabricius. Col. Gracie told a remarkable story of personal hardships and denied emphatically the reports that there was any panic on board. He praised in the highest terms the behavior of both the passengers and crew and spoke especially of the heroism of the women passengers.

"Mrs. Isador Straus," he said, "went to her death because she would not desert her husband. Although he pleaded with her to take her place in the boat she steadfastly refused and when the ship settled at the head the two were engulfed by the wave that swept her."

Colonel Gracie described how he was driven to the topmost deck when the ship settled and how he was the sole survivor after the wave that swept her just before her final plunge had passed.

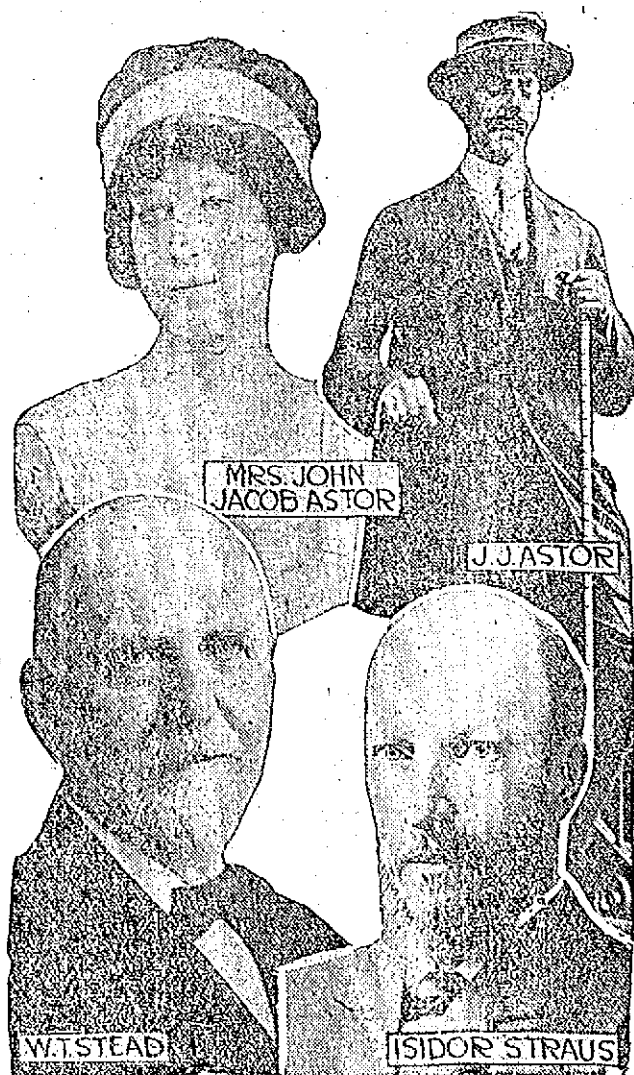
"I jumped with the wave," he said, "just as I often have jumped with the breakers at the seashore. By great good fortune I managed to grasp the brass railing on the deck above and hung on by my might and main. When the ship plunged down I was forced to let go and I was swirled around and around for what seemed to be an interminable time. Eventually I came to the surface to find the sea a mass of tangled wreckage. Luckily I was unhurt and swimming about managed to seize a wooden grating floating. When I had recovered my breath I discovered a large canvas and cork raft which had floated up. A man, whose name I did not learn, was struggling towards it from some wreckage to which he clung. I jumped off and helped him to get onto the raft and we then began the work of rescuing those who had jumped into the sea and were floundering in the water. When dawn broke there were 30 of us on the raft, standing knee-deep in the icy water and afraid to move lest the cranky craft be overturned. Several unfortunates, benumbed and half dead, besought us to save them. One or two made an effort to reach us but we had to warn them away. Had we made any effort to save them we all might have perished."

BALANCING ON A RAFT

"The hours that elapsed before we were picked up by the Carpathia were the longest and the most terrible that I have ever spent. Practically without any sensation of feeling because of the icy water we were almost dropping from fatigue. We were afraid to turn around to look to see whether we were seen by passing craft and when some one who was facing astern passed the word that something that looked like a steamer was coming up the women became hysterical under the strain. The rest of us, too, were nearing the breaking point."

Col. Gracie denied with emphasis that any men were fired upon and said that only once was a revolver discharged.

"This was for the purpose of intimidating some steerage passengers," he said, "who had tumbled into a boat before it was prepared for launching. This shot was fired in the air and when the foreigners were told that the next would be discharged at them they promptly returned to the deck. There was excitement, but no panic."



THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

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Sword to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1912. J. JOSEPH, HENNESSY, Notary Public.

RUN STEAMERS IN PAIRS

The terrible disaster to the steamer Titanic has cast a gloom not only over this country but England and many other European nations. The list of passengers included many from France, England, Ireland, Russia, Poland and Italy. There were a great many Americans aboard returning from Europe, among them many of the most wealthy men in this country. The king of England has sent his condolences to the president of the United States and the president has replied, expressing the sympathy of the nation. These are undoubtedly the two nations that have suffered the greatest loss.

The United States senate has already moved for an investigation of the disaster and in the British parliament it will also be the subject of inquiry. Out of all this it is probable that some international laws will be adopted to provide greater security in ocean travel.

Penalties should be fixed for speeding, especially where there is danger as was the case for weeks in the region in which the Titanic went down. There should also be an indicator on all large steamers indicating at all times the rate of speed at which the vessel is going. This would enable the passengers to tell at any time of the day or night whether the ship was going at a dangerous rate of speed. It is probable also that hereafter the law will compel every large ship to carry a sufficient number of life boats to accommodate all on board. That has not been done in the past.

It may yet be arranged that every large steamer crossing the ocean must have a companion ship within hailing distance, the latter to belong to the same or some other company. That would ensure almost absolute security for both and is probably the only way such security can ever be attained. These steamers might as well sail in pairs as go straggling and racing with the possibility of disaster always ahead.

For their own protection the steamship companies will hereafter take care not to retain a captain after having caused any serious accident. Had this rule been observed by the White Star company as it is by the Cunard, the Titanic would not have been lost. The greatest triumphs of marine architecture are worthless unless properly used; and unless the weakness and erratic character of the human factor be effectually provided against, there can be no security in ocean travel.

The loss of the Titanic with all her human freight is terrible to contemplate; but even in such a tragedy there is some compensation in the impetus it will give to measures calculated to prevent disasters in the future. It will result in rules and regulations that will make ocean travel very much more secure than it has been and to put an end forever to the speed mania which alone sent the great Titanic to her doom.

WHEREFORE THE REFUSAL TO ANSWER

It is very difficult to explain the refusal of the Carpathia to answer the inquiries of President Taft for information that the country had a right to obtain at the earliest possible moment. The policy of silence in regard to the real facts of the tragedy so very aggravating was adopted no doubt as a means of preventing false conclusions based upon imperfect accounts; but it seems that much more might have been done to relieve the relatives of those who were aboard, of the dreadful suspense under which they suffered awaiting the actual news as to whether their relatives were among the survivors.

The fact that Mr. Ismay, one of the managers of the White Star line, was among the survivors on the Carpathia may explain the refusal of that vessel to answer inquiries by high officials of this country and to refuse also to give out any news of the disaster to the scout ships sent out by the United States government.

PATRIOTS DAY

Patriots Day recalls the battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, when the British troops noticing the band of countrymen on Lexington common, fired upon them as rebels demanding that they disperse. The farmers, under Captain Parker, retreated slowly, firing as they went, but they little realized that they there and then opened a revolution, the greatest in its effects that the world has ever known. The skirmish on Lexington common and the other fight at Concord bridge sounded the first notes of the rebellion and the war of independence was on. That was 137 years ago, and the changes that have taken place in this country during that time have been actually astounding. This republic established is the greatest power in the world and as Patriots day comes around it appeals to every citizen as a day on which he prides himself upon his country's greatness and pledges anew his fealty to the stars and stripes.

The holiday was so named in Massachusetts through the suggestion of the late Governor Greenhalge who was himself a patriot and an eloquent exponent of the glories of this free government.

YESTERDAY'S DISTURBANCE

The strikers who resorted to stone-throwing yesterday morning injured the reputation of all the mill operatives of our city. We had hoped that the trouble would be amicably settled without any riotous proceeding or any grave violation of the law. The men arrested were charged either with assault on officers or upon unknown persons, the window breaking charge being dropped.

The strike committee of that company claimed that the agent refused to meet them. That did not justify an attack. Those who resort to violence may expect to get into the clutches of the police and to pay the penalty of the law. We would advise them to pursue a different policy in order that the record of this strike will show nothing disgraceful to the mill operatives of Lowell as a body.

It appears that the Titanic was offered help from the steamer Cincinnati on her first call for aid, but finding that the Olympic was within wireless reach the Titanic is said to have declined the proffered aid. If that be true the captain of the Titanic made another fatal mistake for the Olympic was not near enough to render assistance before the ship went down.

SEEN AND HEARD

"Ain't it funny that some folks you can't miss.
An' some folks you just miss a pile?
An' the folks that you can't miss you see lots.
An' the other folks, once in awhile."
"What the world really needs is more kindness."

"Just to remember the sunshine,
Just to remember the happy things,
Though they never come back again.
Just to remember the little joys,
And acts, or a word, or a smile;
Just to remember that God is good
Brings happiness all of the while."

THE NUMBERED SCREENS
It will soon be time for digging in the wet and dampy soil.
It will soon be time to swat the flies again.
Soon shall wrap a Turkish towel around her bangle and start to toil.
And she'll move the dining table to the door.
Now the skies are getting blue and the days are longer, too.
In a week we'll plant our radishes and beans.
We are moving on to springtime, and before the month is through I must match the little numbers on the screens.

It will soon be time to osteopath each Wilton rag two ways.
It will soon be time to gild the pile in a little while we'll wonder if they've moved the tropic zone.
Pretty soon we'll call the ice-man and have him come.
Soon shall serve our evening dinner on the parlor mantel shelf.
These are tricks the gentle spring has put in our heads.
But the job that I am dreading, for it most concerns myself,
Is to match the little numbers on the screens.

For the bathroom window's 40, and the kitchen's 20.
In the parlor 20 and 15.
And to fit a number 60 on a 20 wouldn't do.
So I have to journey atticward once there's a fly in every ointment, so philosophers have said.
Not a joy but that some sadness in it serves.
And though spring has many pleasures there's a drawback that I dread:
I must match the pesky numbers on the screens.
—Detroit Free Press.

"Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of those you meet, and you will never be forgotten."
"You may worry when you're well; You may worry when life's dreary."

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NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

A Form of Stomach Trouble That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are Especially Adapted to Correct.

Mrs. James A. Fletcher, of No. 115 Beech avenue, Macon, Ga., says: "I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People because they restored me to health after suffering five long months with nervous indigestion. While in St. Louis in 1903 I became a nervous wreck caused by the doctors there called nervous indigestion. I had a peculiar pain in the top of my head that never left me for a single hour and at times I was almost distracted by the pain. My heart would palpitate so that I would sit up in bed for hours with my hand on it. It seemed some slight that I could not live until morning. I suffered from choking sensations and at times it interfered with my speech. The pain between my shoulders and in my side was intense. I could not digest anything I ate and lived for months on milk, lime water and eggs, and after eating even these I would be in misery and it seemed that I could hold gas for an hour at a time. After taking everything I ever heard of and being treated by a good doctor without relief, I decided to consult a specialist in St. Louis. I seemed that I got worse instead of better after following his directions for two months. I was almost prostrated for want of food as he said starving myself was my only chance. I had commenced to despair, when one morning while waiting for my husband to eat the breakfast and carrying him every mouthful, I noticed a testimonial of a cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the paper. I read every word of it and as the case was similar to mine, I decided to try them. With the third box my digestion improved, the palpitation stopped and the pain in my head left. In a month's time I began to eat without distress. I regained my weight and strength and felt like a new person. I have been a well woman ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were originally a prescription used in the doctor's private practice and their benefit to mankind had been increased many thousand fold by their being placed on general sale with their own directions for use. They contain no opiates or other habit-forming drugs.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Stove Coal

YES
LOTS OF IT

Send no your orders before the present supply is exhausted.
JOHN P. QUINN
Telephones 1180 and 2480; when one is busy, call the other.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
Mrs. Winstow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN. WHILE TREATING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS, IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLEVIATES COLIC, CURES THE STOMACH, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA. It is a truly harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TO LET

All sufferers from piles, old sores and all skin diseases know that ST. THOMAS' SALVE has no equal. Try it. All leading druggists. 35c.

Or when buds begin to swell;
You may worry in December
And keep worrying in May.
But in any case remember
That you can't make it pass."

"You may not preach a great sermon, write a great song, or be a great hero, but you may perform some little deed which will bless the world."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Providence Journal: The collapse of the Penrose machine is the best thing that has happened in Pennsylvania politics in many a long day.

REAL PENNY

Concord Monitor: Every time we read a Congressional Record report of a debate between Mr. Root and Mr. Snoot we are reminded of a Puck and Judge comic conversation.

PASSING OF VETERANS

Boston Globe: The fact that the year will end for this part of New England with 349 names last month nearly all by death, is sad evidence that the old soldiers are fast leaving us.

HINT, IF NOT WARNING

Boston Record: See Knox's visit to Cuba may not be a warning to the island republic, but any good Cuban they will have to buy them. History shows us that republics are grateful, and the same is true of cities.

REPUBLICANS UNGRATEFUL

Springfield Republican: All who have ever seen the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston in parade will sorrow with them in the ruling of the corporation council of Boston that if they want full length uniforms in their armory in Faneuil hall they will have to buy them. History shows us that republics are grateful, and the same is true of cities.

TRAINING NURSES

Bureau of Education to Issue Bulletin

Conditions making for inefficiency in schools for the professional training of nurses are dealt with in a bulletin entitled "The Educational Status of Nursing" which is shortly to be issued for free distribution by the United States bureau of education. According to the bulletin, there are schools which admit candidates at as early an age as 17, making no educational qualifications, except a common-school education, and sometimes not even that. Other training schools require as much as 12 hours a day of nursing from their students in addition to attendance at classes and lectures. Not infrequently, also, the students are subjected to certain forms of commercial exploitation. These conditions exist, notwithstanding a number of advances made in recent years in the professional training of nurses. The bulletin is written by Miss M. A. Stetson, director of the department of nursing and health, Teachers college, Columbia university, New York, and formerly superintendent of nurses and principal of the training school of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore.

The first count in Miss Nutting's indictment of nurses' training schools reads in the government publication as follows: "The condition in training schools for nurses is such that it is necessary to refund the money on a 50-cent note of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded."

M. H. Butler, Carleton & Hovey, A. Thomasson, Brunells Pharmacy, F. C. Goodale, A. F. Storey & Co., F. C. Goodale, W. H. Jones & Co., E. T. McEvoy, Carter & Sherburne, P. P. Moody, Albert E. Moore, Nathan Pelkes, Rochette & Delisle.

Five Times a Day

That's the average number of times a housewife uses milk in cooking every day. For economy. For convenience. For richness—use



BORDEN'S Evaporated Milk

(Peerless Brand Unsweetened)

Always handy. Always sweet and pure. Just the richest milk you can get from a cow, reduced by evaporating water. Fine for tea and coffee.

Three Sizes All Grocers

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

Est. 1857. "Leaders of Quality" New York

Geo. Wm. Bradley Co., N. E. Selling Agents, 302 State St., Boston

BORDEN'S Evaporated Milk

(Peerless Brand Unsweetened)

Always handy. Always sweet and pure. Just the richest milk you can get from a cow, reduced by evaporating water. Fine for tea and coffee.

Three Sizes All Grocers

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

Est. 1857. "Leaders of Quality" New York

Geo. Wm. Bradley Co., N. E. Selling Agents, 302 State St., Boston

COAL

To those of our customers who have not coal enough to carry them until summer prices prevail, we are daily delivering the best grades at these prices:

W. A. COAL, Broken, Egg and Stove, Per Ton	\$8.00
W. A. COAL No. 1 Nut, Per Ton	\$8.25
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH COAL, Per Ton	\$8.50
JEDDO LEHIGH COAL, Per Ton	\$8.50
ORENDA STEAM COAL, Per Ton	\$6.00
CANNEL COAL, Per Ton	\$10.00
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH BOULETS, Per Ton	\$6.50
HARD WOOD, Sawed and Split, Cord	\$8.00
PINE WOOD, Sawed and Split, Cord	\$7.00

William E. Livingston Co.

Woman Finally Recovers From Nervous Breakdown

Impoverished nerves destroy many people before their time. Often before a sufferer realizes what the trouble is, he is on the verge of a complete nervous breakdown. It is of the utmost importance to keep your nervous system in good condition, as the nerves are the source of all bodily power. Mrs. Anna Kounz, 211 Mechanic St., Pueblo, Colo., says:

"For many years I suffered from nervous prostration; I was unable to do any house work and doctors failed to help me. Remedies I tried from druggists did not do me a particle of good. A neighbor told my husband about

Dr. Miles' Nerve

and he procured a bottle. After the first few doses I showed a marked improvement and after taking two bottles I was enabled to resume my household duties. I have been perfectly well for years and cannot praise Dr. Miles' Nerve too highly."

You are troubled with loss of appetite, poor digestion, weakness, inability to sleep, if you are in a general run down condition and unable to bear your part of the daily grind of life, you need something to strengthen your nerves. You may not realize what is the matter with you, but that is no reason why you should delay treatment.

Dr. Miles' Nerve

has proven its value in nervous disorders for thirty years, and merits a trial, no matter how many other remedies have failed to help you. Sold by all druggists. If first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

educational requirements, whatever, and say so in unmistakable terms, or indicate, merely by preference.

When the girl finally enters upon her training course, she usually finds, according to the Bureau of Education bulletin, that it consists of prolonged, and sometimes excessive, hours of nursing, while instruction in the theory of the subject is minimized. In addition, Miss Nutting charges, the students are often subjected to a very early stage of her work upon a cadaver with a single patient, a considerable fee being charged for her services. In some instances it is said that pupils are kept at such special individual work during the greater portion of the course of their so-called training, the fees for their services being directly to the management.

"But this does not exhaust the methods by which hospitals can utilize for their own profits the services of their students."

"Out of the entire 632 hospitals from which statistics were recently received, 248 were found sending out their pupils into families in the community for private nursing, for periods ranging from 26 weeks, the payment for this service in almost all instances going directly to the hospital."

"It can be readily seen how the effort to guard the education of nurses by suitable legislation would interfere with such exploiting of the pupil nurse, and it is a well-known fact that the most persistent opponents of such legislation in the various states have been found among those representing such hospitals—those whose financial interests were involved in maintaining the status quo."

Among the remedial measures suggested by Miss Nutting, in order to raise the standard of professional training for nurses, she advocates that the hospitals adopt the policy of paying for a considerable part of their nursing, as well as of domestic services, which the students are now performing, and she also maintains that "the first step toward developing proper schools of nursing lies in separating them from the hospital and its control and placing them upon an independent basis." She adds: "While hospital and training school are fundamentally interdependent, there is no more reason why the hospital should own and control the training school than the medical school. The basis of relationship should be one of close and efficient cooperation."

For April 26th, a big rally will be held in Concord, Hudson, Maynard and Bedford, to be addressed by Hon. Herbert Parker, Rep. Channing Cox and Rep. James F. Cavanaugh.

For April 26th also, a big rally is arranged to take place at the Worcester County Republican club, it being the club's annual banquet. The speakers will be Hon. Robert Luce and Hon. John L. Bates.

There will be a rally at Fausett Hall, Roxbury on April 25th, with Hon. Samuel D. Capen as speaker, and another at Haverhill on April 29th, with Hon. John L. Bates and Rep. James F. Cavanaugh as speakers.

NEW FACTS ABOUT ECZEMA
For years eczema was thought to be incurable, and it is so considered today by many people. But since the compounding of Cadum, eczema is now a curable disease. Cadum has proved a blessing to many who have suffered for years from distressing, stubborn and disfiguring skin diseases. It is soothing and healing to the inflamed, irritated or diseased skin. It stops the itching at once, and begins healing with the first application. It is anti-septic, and when applied to an open sore or wound prevents infection from disease germs. Cadum quickly acts upon eczema, pimples, sores, blotches, ulcers, eruptions, rashes, rough skin, chafings, itching piles, etc. At all druggists, 10c and 25c.

TAFT RALLIES

SEVERAL TO BE HELD IN BAY STATE CITIES

General Edgar R. Champlin, manager of the Taft campaign, was right when he said at the dinner at the Parker House, last Saturday, that "from now on the Taft league will have something to eat." Evidently the campaign for the re-nomination of the president is acquiring the necessary vim and vigor as witness the following rallies which have been arranged for him:

The first large opening rally in the interests of President Taft will take place at Faneuil hall at 12 o'clock Saturday noon, April 20.

Ex-Governor John D. Long will preside. The speakers will include Ex-Attorney General Herbert Parker, Samuel J. Elder, Gay Han, Melvin M. Johnson and others.

Then on the twenty-second at the Court Square theatre, Springfield, arrangements have been made for a monster rally with Ex-Governor Geo. H. Uter of Rhode Island, Rep. Channing Cox and Samuel J. Elder for speakers. On the same evening in Boston there will be a rally at 227 Dudley street, Roxbury, with Rep. James F. Cavanaugh and a number of other local speakers.

Rallies have been arranged for, but the speakers are not yet announced, at Winthrop, Hingham, Gardner and Leominster on the 23rd; South Boston at Bethesda hall, Brookline, and Worcester at Lake Quinsigamond on the 24th; at Brighton, Warren hall, Waltham, Hovey hall, and Fall River, Savoy theatre on the 25th; at Attleboro, Company C headquarters, and South Boston, Pilgrim hall, on the 26th; Everett on the 27th and New Bedford and Haverhill on the 28th.

The places at which rallies have been arranged for and the speakers assigned, not mentioned above, are as follows:

West Somerville, April 23d, a meeting of the Young Men's club in the Congregational church on College avenue, at which the issues of the campaign will be discussed from the

Putnam & Son Co.

166 Central Street.



New Derbies

WONDERS FOR \$2

No other store in New England sells a Derby for the price that compares with our smart Derby.

Made from fine fur—with silk trimmings—imported sweat leather—as black as the ace of spades and warranted to stay black or a new hat free.

Eight Spring blocks in these smart Derbies—for young men and men—up to the minute in style—union made, \$2.00

TWEEN DERBIES FROM ENGLAND

The most comfortable stiff hat in the world, made in sixteenth sizes to fit every head. All new spring shapes—union made \$3.00

STETSON'S CELEBRATED DERBIES

Semi-stiff or full stiff—Stetson leads all America and the best of Stetson's Spring styles are here \$3.50

Taft and Roosevelt standpoints. Arthur A. Hallentine will speak for Taft and William M. Osgood of Lowell for Roosevelt.

In Boston on the 23rd, at 149 Salem street, there will be a rally addressed by local speakers, and in Union hall, Somerville same date, the speakers will be Ex-Governor George H. Uter of Rhode Island, Rep. James F. Cavanaugh and Rep. Thomas W. White.

In Beverly April 24th, a rally will be held at which Samuel J. Elder and Hon. Robert L. Luce are announced to speak and the same evening at Copple Square hotel under the auspices of the republican city committee, with Hon. Elmer H. Stevens as the principal speaker.

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BEAUTIFUL

House Lots

ON THE FAMOUS OLD BUTMAN FARM AT THE WEST OF BUTMAN ROAD, NEAR ANDOVER STREET.

Now offered for sale, in response to many inquiries. High and dry, commanding grand view for miles around, perfect natural drainage, good sized lots, choice neighborhood, near street cars.

Plan and further particulars at office.

C. I. HOOD CO., Thorndike Street

Now is the Time

To plant trees, shrubs and vines. Now is the place to get them as we grow them by the thousand. Nursery on the line of Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill electric. Store

6 PRESCOTT ST.

WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY AND WANT A REAL

GOOD DINNER

TRY THE

LOWELL INN

LOWELL LAWRENCE

Open the New England League Season Here Today

A record crowd is expected at Spaulding park this morning when the first game of the league season will be played by Lowell and Lawrence. Along with the number of local roots many are expected from Lawrence. Tickets for the local games were sold in the down river city and many were purchased for the afternoon game in Lawrence tickets were being sold here at Hall & Lyons and many of the Lowell people will reciprocate by going to the down river city.

The probable lineup of both teams is as follows:

Lowell—White, rf; Cooney, ss; Risling, cf; Magee, lf; Wright or Miller, lb; Nye, 2b; Boulet, 3b; Lavigne or Burke, c; Wolfgang or Maybom, p.

Lawrence—Ulrich and Ryan, c; Pearson, Howard or Keating, p; Chase, lb; Phoenix, 2b; Carlstrom, ss; Hagan, 3b; Kennedy, lf; Briggs, cf; Lyster, rf.

The season opens today in seven of the eight cities constituting the circuit, morning games being scheduled for Lowell, Lynn and Fall River, afternoon games for Brockton, Lawrence and New Bedford, and both morning and afternoon games at Worcester, where Haverhill will appear twice.

ITCHING AND BURNING ON HANDS

Would Wake in Night and Scratch Until It Bled. Then a Rash Spread All Over Her Baby's Head. Used Cuticura Remedies, Both Cured.

38 Hubbard St., Middletown, Conn.—"About four years ago my hands broke out with eczema. It began with an itching and burning. I could almost scratch my hands off, and then clear watery matter would come out. Soon it began to spread all over my hands and fingers and towards the last it began to go up my arms. I tried almost every ointment I could think of, but it got worse. It would seem almost well at times and then it would break out twice as bad. It was very bad for me to do any housework. I would wash in the night and scratch until it would bleed, and in the morning it would be so red I would have to put my hands in water.

"When my baby girl was two months old her face broke out in a rash and she would rub it on the pillow, or anywhere she could, so I knew by that that it must itch. It began to spread all over her head, and she would be very cross. I used most everything. I began to get alarmed and thought it might spread all over her body, so I thought I would try the Cuticura Ointment. I got a box, and after a while I could see it was doing her good. I also got a cake of Cuticura Soap and bathed her with it and in a short time her head was clear. She is now a year old and her complexion is as clear as a lily.

"When I found it did her good I used it myself. I used Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap and I also took Cuticura Pills. After a while my hands broke out to get well. I used two [25c] cakes of Cuticura Soap, one 50c box of Ointment and two 25c bottles of Pills, and today I am thankful to say we are both cured. I think the Cuticura Cure is worth their weight in gold." (Signed) Mrs. L. Schmitt, Oct. 16, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 25c book. Address, "Cuticura," Dept. T, Boston. Tender-faced men should have Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick.

noon games for Brockton, Lawrence and New Bedford, and both morning and afternoon games at Worcester, where Haverhill will appear twice.

All the teams look very good.

Manager McLane of Brockton promises the best New England league team that city has had in years. As regards Lowell's chances, Manager Gray says he expects to win another pennant. He is confident he has a team of championship caliber.

Lawrence has 11 of its players of last season and some good new material. Pearson begins his third year as pitcher. Manager O'Brien declares that his Fall River team is one of the best the city has ever had. It will open at home with the New Bedford team.

Worcester is not altogether pleased with the outlook for Eberkett's team. The outfield is said to be weak and there is a scarcity of backstop material.

Lake Cross is pretty well satisfied with his Haverhill boys. The outfield is particularly good. Manager McGovern in Lynn, believes that he has a pretty good chance for the pennant this year.

The assignment of umpires for today is as follows:

At Lynn (morning) and Brockton (afternoon), Langan; at Worcester (morning and afternoon), Stafford and White; at Lowell (morning) and Lawrence (afternoon), Kern; at Fall River (morning) and New Bedford (afternoon), Rorty.

BASEBALL NOTES

Dayle, Fletcher and Myers of the Giants are hooked up to three year contracts.

Baseball players are much better off in every way "pulling" corks than pulling corks.

Bobby Vaughn, the former Princeton player, reported to Joe McGinnity's Newark, yesterday.

Joe Vaughn had the season's strike on record of ten until Joe Wood came along with eleven.

Frank McQuade, a Newark newspaper man, has been appointed an umpire in the Virginia league.

There's a pitcher named Dehl in the American league, but Agria and Calcutta have yet to be heard from.

Shotten, the Browns' outfielder, is said to be a much improved player this season, and he was coming fast last year.

Queer how few triple plays are made considering how many could have been made if there hadn't been one out at the time.

Joe Wood is not only pitching fine ball, but batting hard. If there's a better pitcher in either big league he must be disguised as a bag of peanuts.

Pitcher Cheney of the Cubs, who was going so well last year until injured, made an impressive start this season, holding the Cardinals to five hits.

Nothing to worry about is Ty Cobb's slim batting, average to date. Nothing short of the introduction of the

midget dimple is likely to keep him out of the 350 club.

The conservative baseball patron isn't carried away with early season flashes or dismayed by early season slumps, and won't be forming definite conclusions until June.

G. L. Solomon, vice president of the Newark club, says season passes will be issued to all clergymen who apply for them. Which may create a boom among the theological schools.

Word comes from the West of the world of Louisa Brennan. Brennan showed himself to be a crack umpire last year, and his officiating in the world's series was conspicuously good.

Word has been passed in the major leagues to sign as many star players as possible to long term contracts.

While the magnates do not fear the United States league—the new outlaw that intends to begin operations on May 1—they are a trifle anxious about next year. Some of the big men in organized baseball seem to think that the United States will pave the way for a bigger and more formidable outlaw movement in 1913, and for that reason they intend to sew up all their players so that the latter cannot legally go to a rival organization. In this part of the country the outlaw movement isn't regarded seriously, but indications point to the establishment of permanent opposition in such cities as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. If the western circuit of the United States league survives there is little doubt that the promoters will secure increased financial support from men who are ready to break into the national game.

Organized baseball leaders know from experience that if the outlaws are unable to secure first class players they cannot hope to win the patronage of the public in general. So, between now and next fall, major league players who have signed for one year only will be asked to put their signatures to documents extending all the way from two to five years. On this way the majors will avoid the use of the reserve rule, which has been defamed illegal in the courts. Outlaw promoters all ways have depended upon picking players under reserve, but under conditions it will be cutting law suits, to induce ball tossers to jump legal contracts.

Simply because a big league team begins the campaign with half a dozen consecutive defeats, the better that disaster is inevitable. Baseball history shows that some of the pennant winners in years gone by started in a way to discourage fans, but when the weather conditions became more favorable they promptly climbed the ladder. Every major league manager and manager boldly says that his team is present in the top notch shape. Even those at the top admit this fact. In a word, baseball hasn't begun to assert itself.

There isn't a shadow of doubt that the Brooklyn are stronger than last season. The addition of Phil Baggett, Smith and Outfielders Northern and Moran has done much good. Stark is an improvement over Tooley in point of batting strength, while the pitching department has been bolstered by the undoubted improvement of Knetzer and Schardt. With Wheat and Hummel back on the team, Dahler looks for many victories. He is strong behind the bat, with Erwin and Phelps and in Jake Daubert, he has the best first baseman in the National league. It isn't necessary to praise Nap Rucker.

Will Pitcher Chambers of the Phillies be compelled to remain idle this year? Among baseball men there's a rumor that this great boxman has wrenched a ligament in his shoulder which has not responded to heroic treatment. Chambers, it is said, at first thought a small bone had been broken, but an X-ray examination proved that such was not the case. He cannot raise his right hand above his head and has been ordered to remain absolutely quiet for the present at least.

AMATEUR BASEBALL

The Victors Second would like to play any team in the city at the age of 12 years, May 4. Please send request to Henry McGowan, 177 Tremont street. Our lineup: McGowan, p; Cassella, c; Donohue, lf; T. Lewis, 2b; St. Martin, ss; Monaghan, 3b; McCormick, cf; Shway, rf; J. Lewis, lf.

The Indians have organized for the season of 1912 and would like to meet any team in the city under thirteen years of age, the Dunster Street Stars preferred, on May 4th, for a quarter ball. Our lineup is as follows: P. Daly, c; A. Beauregard, c; J. E. Ennis, 1b; W. Erwin, 2b; L. Kennedy, ss; W. McCarthy, 3b; T. Ray, rf; W. Ward, cf; and C. Laman, lf. Gauthier, pitcher. Send all challenges to P. Daly, 9 Wiggin street.

The Point Pleasants would like to challenge any team under 11 years of age and would like a game for April 20th. Their lineup is as follows: John Campbell, c; John Burke, p; Bernard Brady, 1b; Frank Kilduff, 2b; Walter Santwell, 3b; Andrew Byrnes, ss; John Leach, lf; William Nugent, rf; Leo Leclair, cf; Walter Nugent, mascot. Send all challenges to John Campbell, manager, 48 Jewett street.

The Oaks would like to challenge the Auburn Stars for a 50 cent or two 25 cent ball. Our lineup is: W. Langan, c; F. Motley, p; C. Sizer, 1b; T. Collins, 2b; F. Lowery, ss; R. Lowery, 3b; H. Smith, lf; C. Redding, rf; J. Dacey, cf. Send all challenges to F. Motley, 23 Third street, or R. Lowery, 94 First street.

The Crystals would like to play any 12-year-old team, the Dunster Street Stars preferred. Our lineup is as follows: T. Perry, c; J. O'Connor, p; D. O'Connor, 1b; R. Thomas, ss; M. Molloy, 2b; S. Rishbeck, 3b; Douglas, lf; J. Nelson, cf; W. Chandler, rf. Send all challenges through this paper.

The Young Buffaloes would like to play any of the teams below for a quarter ball, Saturday afternoon, for they are without a game. The Dunster Street Stars, the Oaks, the Young Red Sox, the Auburn Stars, the Terrors of Midland Street, the Athletics. Meet the captain in the position between 7 and 9 o'clock Thursday night. Fred Shea, captain of the Young Buffaloes.

BOXING GOSSIP

Emil Thery, who trains Packy McFarland, experienced something new the other day when he came to New York to take over the making of the match with the English lightweight champion, Matt Wells. Thery ran up against Tim Hurst, who has his own ideas about dealing with boxers and their managers. Hurst is not a Chesterfield, but a plain spoken person who has roughed it ever since he was thrown upon his own resources. He has been a rowdy ball player without inflicting any harm on his opponents, which he has completely dominated the contestants and has minked with professional runners, bicycle riders, and Gaelic football players. In every instance Hurst has shown that he doesn't believe in kid gloves or politeness, attacking the desired results by hard-headed, iron-clad dictation.

Thery came to New York in response to a wire that McFarland could have \$10,000 to box Wells. When he, not Hurst by appointment, Thery surveyed the situation and said: "If you will make it \$11,000, Mr. Hurst, we will sign articles right here!"

"You've brought your nerve with you, eh?" responded Hurst, sticking out his square jaw. "Well, I'll stop you quick! You haven't nerve enough to take the next train back to Chicago and tell Packy you refused ten thousand. If you do, he'll discharge you. You are not his manager, anyway, only his trainer, and what you say doesn't go with me for a minute. If you don't accept the thousand within five minutes, just dig up a time table and get aboard a train. I wouldn't give you the extra thousand if you were dying. Will you take the ten or leave it?"

Hurst pulled out his watch, as he used to do when umpiring ball games and Thery, mopping his forehead, put his name to articles of agreement before the ink was dry. Then he boarded a train for the city. Hurst prepared to tell McFarland how he had failed to "bluff" the veteran match maker.

The Garden A. C., New York, has decided to institute a novel form of entertainment at all boxing bouts in the form of a band concert, beginning an hour and a half before the preliminaries and continuing during the waits between bouts.

WITH THE ATHLETES

George Horine, the California high jumper, cleared 6 feet 3 inches at the Santa Clara College games. He was not feeling quite fit, he said, or he would have gone higher.

Syracuse University has the nucleus of a very fast mile relay team in Reid, Smith and Fogarty. Both have beaten 50 seconds for the 440 yards.

Sun Lawrence, the high jumper, is back in Boston from Texas. On his return the Boston A. A. presented him with the record medal for the world's indoor high jump mark of 6 feet 4 1/2 inches.

In Edward Gooch, the University of Virginia has a strong broad jumper. At Charlottesville last week he cleared 22 feet 10 1/2 inches, making a new record.

The Elis are transferring their allegiance for the coming year from Thatcher to Stewart. In practice the latter has been beating his college mate easily, and Johnny Mack begins to think he has developed a point winner.

Coach Keene Fitzpatrick of Princeton's track team thinks he has a great half mile in Hayes. In will be the mainstay of the Tigers' two mile relay team at the Penn relay meet. Fitzpatrick expects him to run his half in 1 minute 55 seconds.

For the four mile relay Penn has Madeira, Levering and McCurdy, each capable of about 4:30. With another man to be picked it is doubtful whether the even running of the Quakers will be able to offset the lead that Indiana, Michigan and Hanavan insure for Michigan in their relay.

Pennsylvania will make a strong bid for the one mile relay championship at the meet on Franklin Field on April 27. Haydock is running in better form than ever, while Mercer and Smith have shown speed enough to warrant this trio averaging 50 seconds. The fourth man is to be selected in a trial race among the remaining candidates.

Jack Moakley, Cornell's athletic coach, will deliver an illustrated talk at the annual Cornell dinner of the

Special Sale of Women's SILK PETTICOATS

[All Colors]

SATURDAY MORNING

There are about 250 All Silk Petticoats in this lot that are worth \$2.95 and \$3.95. Take your choice Saturday at

\$1.95

In addition to this sale, we will sell five dozen BLACK SAILOR HATS, worth \$1.49 at

85c

Merrimack Clothing Co.

ACROSS FROM CITY HALL

IS SERIOUSLY INJURED

John Vieira Fell Down Elevator in T. & S. Mills

John R. Vieira, overseer of the yard at the Tremont & Suffolk mills, met with a painful accident at the mill shortly after three o'clock yesterday. Vieira was in the mill doing some work and he fell down the elevator well, striking with considerable force on his head. The ambulance was called and the injured man was taken to the Lowell hospital for treatment. His injuries are said to be serious.

Alumni association of western Pennsylvania to be held in Pittsburgh this week. The lantern slides will reproduce important athletic events of the past few years.

The University of Missouri has a good quarter miler in Capt. Bernwood, who is stepping the distance in 50 seconds. A great race is expected on Saturday when the Missourians meet Sanders of Illinois in the dual meet. Sanders is the man who took the measure of Ira Davenport, Chicago's great runner.

Apparently Reggie Walker, the ex-Olympic champion sprinter, has regained his form. At Durban, Natal, recently he defeated Charles Holway, the American professional, in two races. Walker won the 75 yards by 1/2 second, and the 100 yards in 9 3/4 seconds, beating Holway four yards.

Englishmen at home are jubilant over the mile running of A. N. S. Jackson of Oxford, a nephew of the noted C. N. Jackson, A. N. S. did a 21 2/5 seconds with little training. They say they found the new champion. A runner who runs off this performance on a spring day will take a lot of beating.

BACK FROM CUBA

Joseph Cropeau, quartermaster aboard the U. S. S. Delaware, is the suet of his sisters, the Misses Cropeau of Merrimack street. Mr. Cropeau's ship is now anchored at New York, and the young man will remain in this city until Saturday morning when his ring general and also that he was

there with the wallow. The semi-final of eight rounds will be furnished by Young Boyle, the clever Lowell light weight, and Chester Bernard, who claims Lynn as his residence. These two are about as evenly matched as it is possible and their exhibition ought to be a good one. Boyle has put in a lot of roadwork for the contest and has also engaged in some lively workouts in the gymnasium. He is in good shape and expects to show the spectators that he has the goods. Bernard trained at his home for the bout and reports that he is ready for the sound of the song. The remainder of the program will be furnished by four youngsters in two preliminary rounds of 6 rounds each. In the first Billy Willis of Forge Village will clash with Young Joe Grim of the Hub. The latter is a great mixer and as Willie is reported as a willing boy the exhibition ought to be a good one. In the other Gardner Brooks will meet an unknown. Brooks is in good trim and though he doesn't know who his opponent will be he feels that he will add another victory to his list. The first bout will start at 8:15 and Billy Gardner will referee.



NIXON AND FLYNN

Confident of Winning Tonight's Bout

A genuine holiday bill is scheduled for tonight's meeting of the Lowell Social and Athletic club. Four all star bouts are on the card and as all the principals are well trained for the meeting the members expect that it will be one of the best of the year. The main bout is one of the best ever arranged. In this the member will have an opportunity to look at Billy Nixon, the lightweight champion of New England, and Eddy Flynn, ex-amateur champion of the same territory. These are both very fast at the game. Dixon, who only recently defeated Battling Nelson, reports that he is in the pink of condition and is confident that he will put Flynn away early in the contest. Flynn also has a lot of that confidence stuff. He has yet to be defeated and says that as he is well acquainted with Dixon's style he will meet him at his own game. Flynn appeared in this city a short time ago and won from the well known Johnny Galt. In that contest he showed that he was a good fighter general and also that he was

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"THE MOTHER USED TO MAKE"
Do we use apples in None Such Mince Meat? Yes ma'am. Bought three hundred thousand bushels of apples in 1910. In dust-proof 2-pie packages, 10 cents at your grocer's.
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SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

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10c CIGAR
Output For 1911
29,356,736
Increase during the year, 5,282,834.
FACTORY AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

LOWELL SOCIAL and ATHLETIC CLUB

Billy Nixon vs. Eddy Flynn
Chester Bernard vs. Young Boyle
Billy Willis vs. Young Joe Grim
Gardner Brooks vs. Unknown
Matthew Hall, Friday Eve., April 19

BRIGHT, SEARS & CO.

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Bankers and Brokers
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THE HATTER
All kinds of hats renovated. Panamas a specialty.
101 MIDDLESEX STREET

THE FORD RING

(SEAMLESS)

Where Quality, Beauty and Durability are combined, there is little left to be desired. All these things and more can be said of the well known Ford Ring which

EASILY TAKES FIRST PLACE

Every kind of Ring repair work done at economical prices. A badly worn ring has a renewed value after a visit to our factory.

Large Selection of Precious Stones

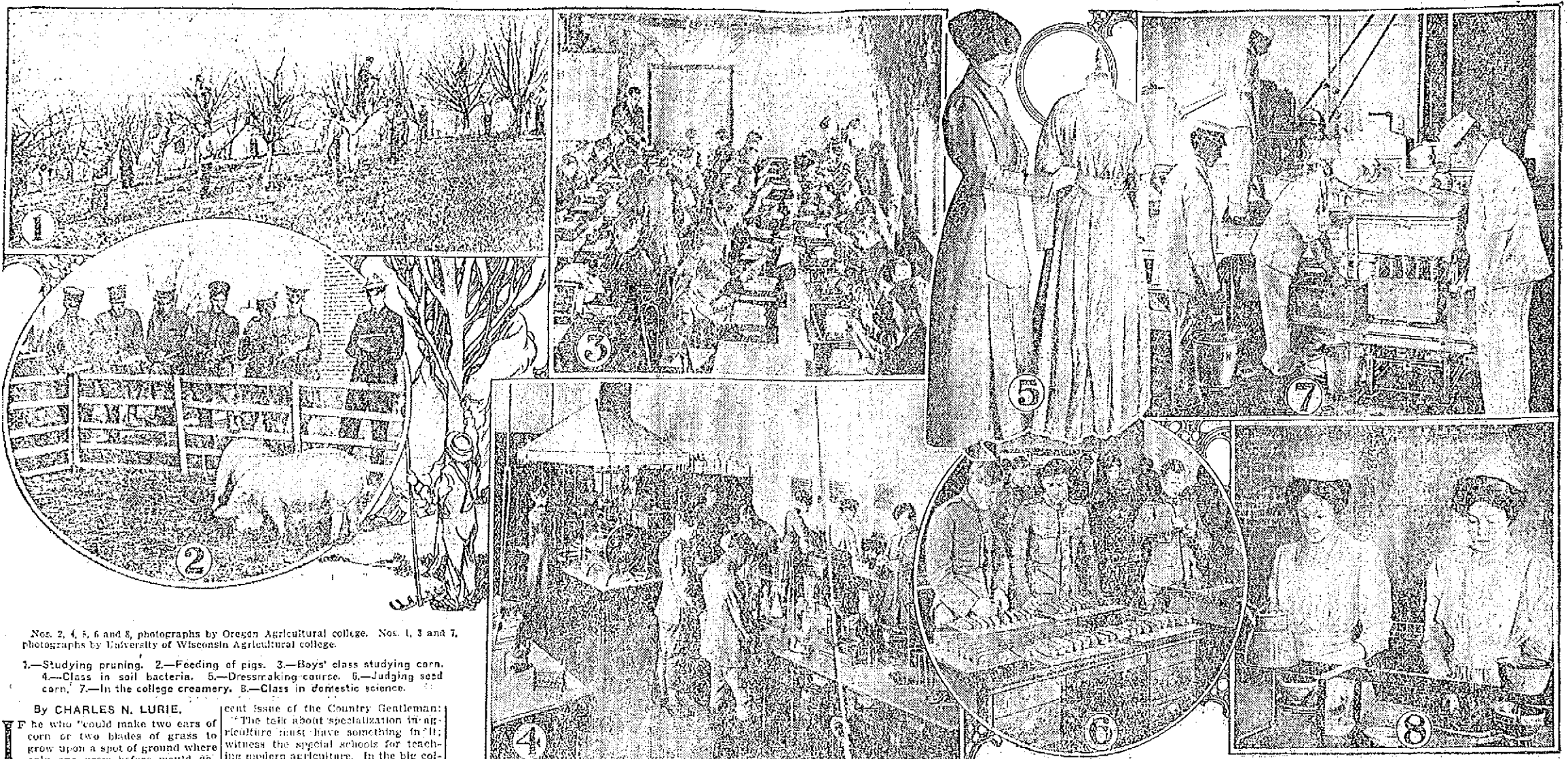
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RINGS CLEANED WITHOUT CHARGE

William H. Ford
RING MANUFACTURER AND JEWELER
581-583 Merrimack St.
LOWELL, MASS. Established 1892

There are usually three profits made on a ring:
Manufacturer's profit 1
Jobber's profit 1
Retailer's profit 1
Our profit 3
In buying here, you save 2

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STUDENTS HARD AT WORK



Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8, photographs by Oregon Agricultural college. Nos. 1, 3 and 7, photographs by University of Wisconsin Agricultural college.

1.—Studying pruning. 2.—Feeding of pigs. 3.—Boys' class studying corn. 4.—Class in soil bacteria. 5.—Dressmaking course. 6.—Judging seed corn. 7.—In the college creamery. 8.—Class in domestic science.

By CHARLES N. LURIE.

IF he who could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together, as was remarked two centuries ago, what shall be said now of the men who teach others to strive to attain these desirable agricultural results?

Such is the work of the instructors in the thirty-six agricultural colleges of the country now busily engaged with their opening spring tasks. They are lecturing to their students, leading them in demonstration work, testing seeds for the farmers of their respective states, cultivating their home farms and experiment plots of ground, sending out lecturers to the farmers in "short courses" and in manifold other ways justifying their existence and demonstrating their usefulness. The leading agricultural papers of the country—and there are more and better farming papers published now than ever before—are bearing testimony to the excellence of the work of the agricultural colleges.

Sometimes, however, they are wrong. Just listen to this, taken from a re-

cent issue of the Country Gentleman: "The talk about specialization in agriculture must have something in it; witness the special schools for teaching modern agriculture. In the big colleges students no longer study general farming, but market milk, egg production, agronomy, drainage, dairy bacteriology, apple growing and thermatology (plant and animal breeding, etc.). Even the short winter courses are highly differentiated in the same way."

"There are short courses devoted entirely to housekeeping or to corn, and in one institution this winter a very successful two weeks' term has been held during which nothing was taught except how to plant apples. In that section it will hereafter be considered false technique to place a wasp in the middle of the barrel, and sections of storeys will be talked. In the past there has been nothing against such practice except its immorality."

Wide Field of Instruction. With all due respect to this authority, he is wrong in saying "in the big colleges students no longer study general farming." Probably not one of the two score agricultural schools of the United States fails to devote a considerable portion of the student's

time to learning the broad, general principles of chemistry, mechanics, botany and other sciences which underlie modern agriculture. In addition, the minutest details of these sciences, as applied to the cultivation and care of crops, the breeding and maintenance of live stock of all sorts, the preservation of the fertility of the soil and its upbuilding when needed are taught to students.

Practical farm problems, such as the care of the home and the outbuildings, the laws governing adjoining property and the relations of the farmer to his family, his neighbor, his community and his country; the purchase, use and repair of farm tools and machinery, the breeding or purchase of stock with an infinite variety of other details, engage the attention of the teaching staffs of the colleges.

Virtually no point of the farmer's life, either in his own life or that of his family or in his larger relationships to the world, is left untouched. One of the

most marvelous developments in education in recent decades is the growth in power and in width and breadth of teaching of the college for the farmer, his son and his daughter and, to a smaller but still appreciable extent, for his wife. Women learn there domestic science, cooking, dressmaking, millinery and many other things of practical application and value.

Here are the latest obtainable figures of the various agricultural colleges of the United States, showing the names of the colleges and their total enrollment of students:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES ON SEPARATE FOUNDATIONS.	
Name of Institution.	Total enrollment.
Kansas State Agricultural college.	2,393
Purdue State college.	2,065
Purdue university.	1,591
Michigan Agricultural college.	1,102
Massachusetts Agricultural college.	415
Pennsylvania State college.	1,393
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college.	614

Alabama Polytechnic institute.	701
Colorado Agricultural college.	507
Delaware college.	234
Maryland Agricultural college.	220
Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college.	1,123
Montana Agricultural and Mechanical college.	495
New Hampshire College of Agriculture.	235
New Jersey Agricultural college.	221
New Mexico Agricultural college.	221
North Carolina Agricultural college.	424
North Dakota Agricultural college.	1,280
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college.	1,280
Oregon Agricultural college.	1,280
South Carolina Agricultural college.	818
South Dakota Agricultural college.	520
Utah Agricultural college.	520
Virginia Polytechnic institute.	565
Washington State college.	1,280

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES CONNECTED WITH STATE UNIVERSITIES (TOTAL STUDENTS IN ALL BRANCHES).	
Nebraska.	3,069
Minnesota.	3,323
Rhode Island.	4,683

Ohio 3,275
Missouri 2,993
Wisconsin 4,945
Cornell 4,945
California 3,516
Arkansas 1,413
Vermont 137
West Virginia 1,333

Biggest School in Kansas. Kansas claims the honor of having the largest agricultural college in the world in number of students enrolled and in number of buildings. But Charles Dillon, head of the department of Industrial Journalism of the Kansas State Agricultural college, says modestly in a recent letter, "Other states surpass Kansas in excellence of instruction in some phases of agriculture, as, for instance, Wisconsin with its dairying." The table printed above, furnished to the author by Mr. Dillon, who gathered the information, shows that Kansas had 2,393 students when the count was taken. "When the year 1910-11 ended we had 2,410, and now in the winter term we have nearly 2,500. I suppose the figures in other states might vary as much, though the census shows that Kansas has more students in college than any other state in the Union in proportion to its population. Reaches Out For Home Folks.

Not only does the agricultural college do excellent work with the raw material sent from the farm, the village, the town and even the city in the shape of young men and women eager to learn farming, science, English, domestic science and a host of other subjects, but it reaches out for the old and young who remain at home.

If the farmer is unable or unwilling to go to the agricultural college the institution goes to him by sending lecturers, assisting the railroads in the touring of agricultural trains, devising ways and means of interesting the youngsters by "boys' corn clubs" and in other ways, detailing women instructors to teach the farm wife and mother how to conserve her health and strength and preserve the life of her child, etc.

Active Labor Leaders In British Parliament

KING GEORGE is a well meaning figurehead; Premier Asquith is old and worn out by struggles; Balfour, real leader of the Unionists despite his nominal retirement, is a philosophical waverer; Bonar Law, nominal leader of the opposition, is a lightweight; Lloyd-George is too radical for the great body of the British public; Rosebery is old and unwilling to enter the lists; Chamberlain is stricken with age and illness. So runs the pessimistic roll of the rulers of the great British empire. Who, then, run the government on the domains of which "the sun never sets"? And the answer comes across the Atlantic, "The leaders of the Labor party in the house of commons." It is they who, by holding the balance of power, have shaped matters to suit themselves in the consideration and discussion of the great coal strike. From their ranks may come a premier of Great Britain, perhaps, indeed, a president of the British republic or communistic state which has been predicted.

The present state of the parties in the British parliament is as follows: Unionists, 238; Liberals (nominally in power), 209; Labor, 42; Nationalists, all groups, 84. Only by coalition with Liberals or Nationalists, or both, has the Asquith ministry kept at the helm of the ship of state. With the withdrawal of such third party, and, in a sense, alien support, comes yawning of the ship at the first big division in St. Stephens. Nothing less than a dissolution and a general election, with probable victory for the Unionists, is to be expected. Henceforth the labor men and the Irish Nationalists have acted generally with the Liberals, the former because Lloyd-George's measures have promised amelioration of the workman's lot, the latter because home rule, despite Orange opposition, has been promised. Now, however, along comes a gigantic coal strike and upsets things. And the end of things no man knows yet.

An idea of what manner of men these are who in less than a generation have pushed the "ruling classes" of Great Britain and Ireland virtually out of the places of power without actually holding high offices themselves may be gained from a brief study of their careers. They are workmen who have used their brains to ascend their dignities. They are men who have in many cases openly flouted the "higher education," but have not neglected the reading in economics and history which has given them their hold on their fellows to such an extent that they have not only been elected to successive parliaments, but have been maintained while there. Take John Burns, for example. One of the men whose pictures are used. He is the Right Honorable John Burns now, president of the local government board and successor of one of the aristocrats, Balfour, but the English "Who's Who" asserts, probably quoting



Group photograph by American Press Association.

ENGLISH LABOR LEADERS.

Upper (left to right)—Thomas G. Ashton, M. P.; Enoch Edwards, M. P.; R. Smilie. Center—John Burns, M. P. Lower—J. Keir Hardie, M. P.

James Keir Hardie, also shown, worked in the mines. It is recorded, from his own words, that he "came into the world with a struggle, struggling now, and prospects of continuing it." His fellow leader of the labor party, should be well qualified to express an

opinion on coal strikes. He is a Scotchman, worked in English mines and represents a Welsh constituency, so he fairly may be said to be representative of labor opinion in various parts of Great Britain. In the group of three men they are, from left to right, Thomas Gair Ashton, Enoch Edwards, member of parliament, and R. Smilie. Edwards is president of the miners' federation and knows the miners' work and life as viewed from the standpoint of the man who labors with pick and shovel.

From the fact that every one of the Laborite members of parliament has worked his way up from the ranks and gained distinction in his own circles before attempting larger audiences in the house of commons it may be inferred that the forty-two are well supplied with leaders. One of them, Tom Mann, probably the most militant of them all, was recently held without bail on a charge of inciting sedition. In his biography it is recorded that he "worked on farm from the age of nine to eleven; down mine and on pit bank, eleven to fourteen; served seven years engineering in Birmingham. The present leader of the Labor party in the house of commons is J. Ramsay MacDonald, who has represented a Leicester division since 1905 and has been secretary of the Labor party since 1900.

Not all of the Labor members of parliament, of course, represent the miners who have been turning Britain upside down, although they were all in sympathy with the strike, and most of them favored the minimum wage bill which has caused so much discussion. One of the industrial mine members is James Haslam. Will Thorne, a well known speaker, "at age of six, worked in a barbers' shop, at seven in a ropewalk and at eight in a brick field; founded with others the Gas Workers' union in 1852." James Henry Thomas, Labor member of parliament for Derby and organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants, is probably the most influential man among the British railroad employees. His announced recently that the railroad men intend to submit a new national program to their employers in May.

Painted President as He Slept. While President Taft slept the artist painted. This is the story Theodore Molkenboer is telling at the expense of the president.

Molkenboer came to Washington by engagement to paint the president's portrait. The hour set for the work was immediately after luncheon one day early in the week. The president sat down in a big armchair in the library of the White House, and the artist began his work. Glancing up, after a time, he saw his subject was sound asleep. For two hours Molkenboer worked, and President Taft slept on. Finding that the chief executive would sleep, Molkenboer concluded he would go ahead and get the best results possible. The work shows a splendid likeness of the president awake, with smiles wreathing his countenance.

Latest Shot In Battle Against Consumption

SELECTION of a new point of attack on the horrid monster consumption in the never ceasing warfare against the disease which claims more human victims than any of its death inflicting brethren is always interesting and important, if for no other reason than the wide spread of the plague and the range of its selection of victims. That is why physicians and laymen have evinced so much interest in the announcement that the new Vanderbilt tenements in New York, known officially as the East River Homes, are to be used in an experiment to demonstrate a plan to wipe out centers of tuberculosis infection in tenement districts of New York and other cities. The theory

worry, fresh air and sunshine and room for reasonable segregation. In the homes' hospital the association will provide for segregation within each apartment and for fresh air treatment, especially for the children. A hospital and sanitarium regime will be instituted and everything affecting the health both of the patient and the other members of the family will be carefully supervised. Equal attention will be paid to the social and the medical phases of the situation.

Patients will be allowed to work only on the advice of the physician, and when permitted they will resume activities gradually, as their strength permits. In order that cures may be permanent families will not be dis-

employees of the Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor who will have to do with the experiment a small salaried staff will devote full time to it.

The East River Homes, the center of this interesting experiment, which experts on tuberculosis consider of national importance, are a group of buildings at East Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets and the East River, adjoining a New York public park. They cost \$1,500,000 and were erected by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., for persons having tuberculosis and others who are not robust. In these houses they may have all the advantages of the "model tenement" with fresh air, abundance and living conditions con-

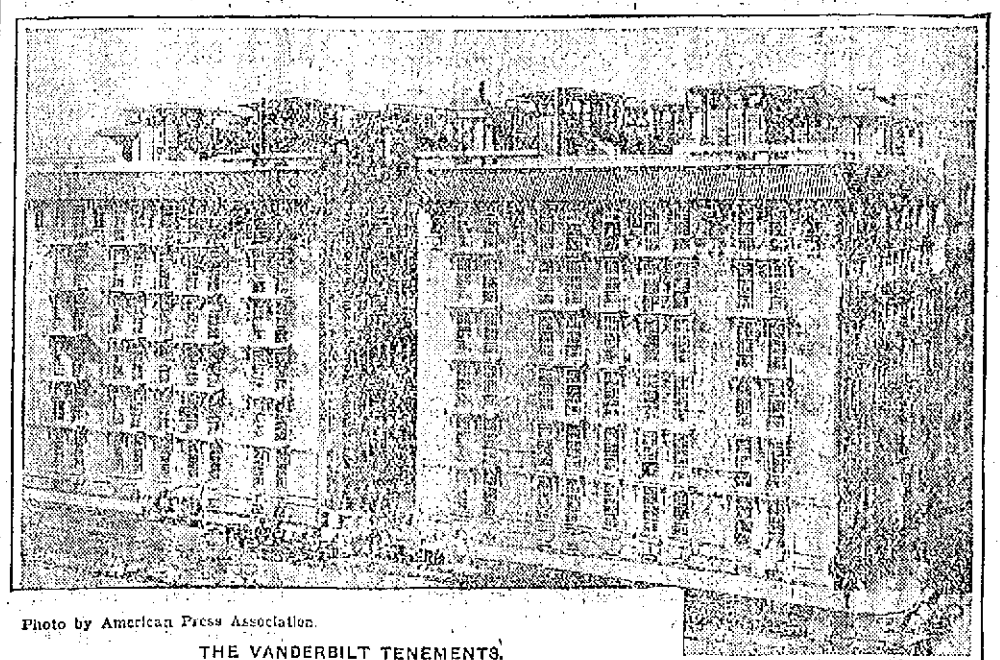


Photo by American Press Association.

THE VANDERBILT TENEMENTS.

Includes the preservation of the home with successful combating of tuberculosis. For the purposes of the experiment the New York Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor has leased an entire section of the East River Homes for three years and has converted it into a home hospital.

Into each of the twenty-four apartments will be moved a family which is dependent because of tuberculosis and which has been under the care of the association. For the next three years an effort will be made to determine whether the spread of tuberculosis can be checked and cures effected under medical direction, aided by competent nursing, adequate relief, freedom from

from the hospital until the patients have practically recovered full strength and until they are able to work full time. After dismissal each family will be moved into a suitable home and supervision will be continued until it is assumed that the cure is permanent and the family is self-supporting.

The children who have the disease and those predisposed to it will attend an open air school to be established on the roof of the East River Homes. This will be equipped, and the teacher will be provided by the board of education. The children of school age who are in good health will attend the public school, and others whose health will permit will work.

In addition to those of the regular

ducive to health. They are, of course, fire-proof and fitted with every convenience. There are four of these buildings, six stories high, with accommodations for 333 families in flats of two to five rooms. Many improvements have been incorporated in the construction of the buildings, such as all outside stairways, roof gardens and sleeping balconies. The whole roof may be used at night for sleeping if desired. It is the purpose of the doctors to encourage open air sleeping as much as possible. There are no unventilated rooms wherein disease may breed, and every facility is afforded to those who desire to keep their apartments clean.

BLI WHITTAKER.

